The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7014 第七千零十四號 光緒庚辰年四月念日 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1880. 禮拜二 英六月壹號 香港 [PRICE $2¼ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 30, E. L. CAPTAIN, American ship, 1,494, N. G. Lincoln, Cardiff 11th January, Coals.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

May 30, PERNAMBUCO, British str., 645, W. Hyde, Saigon 26th May General.—MELCHERS & Co.

May 31, DENBIGHSHIRE, British bark, 498, J. R. Courtenoy, Bangkok 1st May, Iron, Wood, and Rice.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

May 31, KANG-CHI, Chinese steamer, 649, R. Petersen, Haiphong 28th May, and Hoihow 30th, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

May 31, ANTENOR, British str., 1,640, J. T. Bragg, Shanghai 21st May, Foochow 28th, and Amoy 30th, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 31ST.

Yangtsze, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Yottung, British steamer, for Swatow.
Cuba, British bark, for Whampoa.
Gravina, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
Asia, German steamer, for Vladivostock.
Cheang Hock Kian, British str., for Swatow.
Canton, Siamese ship, for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

May 31, YANGTSZE, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
May 31, THIBET, British steamer, for Singapore, Bombay, &c.
May 31, GRAVINA, Spanish str., for Manila.
May 31, CHEANG KOCK KIAN, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Pernambuco*, steamer, from Saigon—70 Chinese.
Per *Denbighshire*, from Bangkok—2 Chinese.
Per *Kang-chi*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—42 Chinese.
Per *Antenor*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—330 Chinese from Amoy.

DEPARTED.

Per *Namoa*, str., for East Coast.—For Swatow.—Messrs. Stokes and Aitken.
Per *Hainan*, str., for Hoihow.—Mr. E. Herton.

The following passengers departed last night at 5 p.m. per P. & O. steamer *Thibet*:—
From Hongkong for Singapore.—Deputy Surgeon-General Mackinnon and native servant, and Lance-Sergeant J. Craig, A.H.C. From Hongkong for Southampton.—Mrs. E. C. Wilcox and Master H. C. Wilcox, and Mr. James Mitchell. From Shanghai for Venice.—Messrs. Geo. Smith and C. de St. Croix. From Shanghai for Southampton.—Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mrs. Vincent, Messrs. A. P. Robert, M. F. A. Fraser, and Wm. Rowe. From Yokohama for Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Rae.
Per *Yangtsze*, str., for Shanghai.—29 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Yottung*, str., for Swatow.—100 Chinese.
Per *Asia*, str., for Vladivostock.—Captain Brolin, Messrs. G. Fick, E. Voight, S. Newman, and M. Saniuhausen.
Per *Cheung Hock Kian*, str., for Swatow.—400 Chinese.
Per *Canton*, for Bangkok.—11 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British bark *Denbighshire* reports left Bangkok on 1st May, and had light airs from the E. to S.E. with calms.

The American ship *E. L. Captain* reports left Cardiff on 11th January, and had a very fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Pernambuco* reports left Saigon on 26th May, and had light, variable winds from the South to East and fine weather.

The Chinese steamship *Kang-chi* reports left Haiphong on 28th May; the steamship *Conquest* was at that port. Left Hoihow on the 30th at 4 a.m., and arrived in Hongkong on the 31st at 8 a.m., and had fine weather throughout with moderate S.E. winds.

The British steamship *Antenor* reports left Shanghai on 21st May, and arrived in Foochow on the 23rd, and left again on the 28th; arrived in Amoy on the 29th, and left again on the 30th; arrived in Hongkong on the 31st. Had light Southerly winds and heavy weather during the passage.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Challenge	Bangkok	Mar.	25
Aster on	Bangkok	Mar.	31
Vale of Doon	Bangkok	Mar.	31
Gleniffer (s.)	Hongkong	Mar.	31
Philip Fitzpatrick	Hiogo	April	1
Werra	Manila	April	1
Roseneath	Manila	April	1
Mobin	Saigon	April	1
Loch Keith	Saigon	April	1
Ben Rhydding	Saigon	April	1
Reina Mercedes (s.)	Manila	April	1
Eme	Shanghai	April	3
Agnes Sutherland	Saigon	April	3
Schiffswerft	Saigon	April	6
Johan Henrick	Saigon	April	6
Octava	China Ports	April	6
Glangus	China Ports	April	8
Glenfinlas (s.)	Shanghai	April	15
Ulysses (s.)	China Ports	April	18
Henrietta Behn	Manila	April	16
H. Printzenberg	Manila	April	17
Jessie McDonald	Hongkong	April	19
Queen of India	Hongkong	April	19
Walter Siegfried	Manila	April	19
Athelstane	Manila	April	19

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Singapore	Antwerp	Jan.	9
Clara	Antwerp	Jan.	10
Niagara	Hamburg	Jan.	10
Annie W. Weston	New York	Jan.	10
El Capitan	Penarth	Jan.	11
James Shepherd	Cardiff	Jan.	29
Hope	New York	Jan.	29
Molbrek	London	Jan.	31
Figaro	Newport	Jan.	31
Largs	Antwerp	Feb.	10
Cora	Antwerp	Feb.	11
Cilurnum	Cardiff	Feb.	12
J. A. Thompson	Cardiff	Feb.	13
Valley Forge	Swansea	Feb.	17
Niagara	Cuxhaven	Feb.	23
Grecian	Cardiff	Feb.	24
General Fairchild	Flushing	Feb.	24
Rossini	Cardiff	Feb.	28
Humber (s.)	Glasgow	Mar.	2
Highmoor	Flushing	Mar.	8
Prince Amadeo	Penarth	Mar.	9
Lasker	Cardiff	Mar.	11
Elizabeth Ostle	Bangkok	Mar.	12
Ricca Genova	Newcastle N.S.W.	Mar.	12
Raphael	London	Mar.	12
Janette	Newcastle N.S.W.	Mar.	14
W. H. Conner	Penarth	Mar.	14
Ellis	Cardiff	Mar.	16
Jamaica	Cardiff	Mar.	19
Quinta (s.)	Newcastle	Mar.	25
Emma J. Crowell	Cardiff	Mar.	30
Conqueror	Cardiff	April	6
Rosie Welt	Antwerp	April	7
Catricks	London	April	8
Johanna	Hamburg	April	9
South American	Cardiff	April	10
Oxfordshire (s.)	London	April	10
Meteor	London	April	16
Lord of the Isles (s.)	London	April	17
Menelaus (s.)	Liverpool	April	17
Kepler	Cardiff	April	17
Yangtse (s.)	Marseilles	May	2

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [12

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL .... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND .... £190,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 % PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.
WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [1911

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND ....1,500,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.
Adolf André, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
[9] Hongkong, 28th April, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £465,250.
RESERVE FUND .... £35,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—
39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent per annum.
R. HORNE BOYD, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1880. [1748

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP .... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND .... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.
E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.
20th May, 1879. [10

SUN HING, DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton Gauzes, Embroidered Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs & Tables, China Ware, &c.;
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERS,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 48A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. E. G. SOPER, B.A. (London University), receives a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN at "The Grove," Hoylake, near Liverpool.
A Sound Education is combined with home comforts and domestic care. Pleasant House and Grounds, in a most healthy locality at the sea side.
TERMS.—60 GUINEAS PER ANNUM, exclusive of extras. Special Arrangements for the Holidays. Reference kindly permitted to R. G. WILCOX, Esq. [1f

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail, contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS, together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day entered into PARTNERSHIP as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, under the Style of "COHEN and GEORG."
CHAS. C. COHEN.
ERICH GEORG.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1880. [1m840

TO LET.
THOSE HOUSES situated at QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the City Hall, and known as the "Beaconsfield Arcade," suitable for shop and dwelling house. Water and Gas Pipes laid on.
Apply to HING KEE, Commissariat Buildings.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1880. [438

NOTICE.

MR. HESIBRIGE JOHN JOHNSTONE CHAMBERS is This Day admitted a PARTNER in our Firm. Mr. THOMAS GITTINS, Jr., is authorised to SIGN the Firm.
JOHN GITTINS & Co.
Foochow, 1st May, 1880. [880

NOTICE.

MR. C. STIEBEL has To-day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1880. [824

TO BE LET.

TO LET.
NO. 8, FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, with Offices and Godowns attached.
"FAIRLEA," BONHAM ROAD, as a whole or divided, with separate entrances and Gardens, Tennis Lawn, &c.
"SHIRLEY," BONHAM ROAD.
Commodious GODOWNS and Water-side STORAGE.
DAVIS & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [281

TO LET.
FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing 6 Rooms and Out-houses.
Nos. 3 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [214

TO LET.
TWO LARGE and COMMODIOUS ROOMS for Offices, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1880. [139

TO LET OR TO LEASE.
THE DESIRABLE BUNGALOW, known as "CRONEST," at Victoria Gap, with Immediate Possession.
For Particulars, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1880. [1m889

TO LET.
ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1879. [920

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns, under European supervision; and VESSELS DISCHARGED alongside the Wharf on Favourable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be LET.
919] MEYER & Co.

TO LET.
THE BUNGALOW situated on MOUNT GOUGH, and known as "THE CLIFFES."
Apply to H. A. WOOLNOUGH, Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1880. [879

TO LET.
THE TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, STANLEY STREET, lately in the occupation of the Temperance Hall.
TWO ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1880. [41

TO BE LET (on Lease) for Building, a PIECE of GROUND, containing about 10,000 feet, at Spring Gardens, on Inland Lot No. 192, commanding a good view of the harbour.
Apply to BRERETON & WOTTON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1880. [264

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS and DESIRABLE OFFICES on the Praya.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1880. [272

TO LET.
A FURNISHED HOUSE in CAINE ROAD.
Apply to H. A. WOOLNOUGH, Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1880. [524

HOUSES TO LET.
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE; Water and Gas laid on.
The "EYRIE" at VICTORIA PEAK, FURNISHED, with Good Tennis Lawn and Garden.
Apply to LINSTEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [179

TO BE LET.
SEA VIEW. TWO SIX-ROOMED HOUSES and a BUNGALOW in ELGIN STREET.
DAVIS & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [257

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai, will return to Hongkong early in the winter as usual.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1880. [32

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [16

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20%.
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [25

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [77

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF BERLIN.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1879. [275

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

J. M. ARMSTRONG has been instructed to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 2nd day of June, 1880, at 11 A.M., at Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East, the following Unserviceable
GOVERNMENT STORES:—
BLANKETS, LINEN SHEETS, RUGS, COPPER, CORDAGE, CAST and WROUGHT IRON, LEATHER, COTTON, LINEN and WOOLLEN ARTICLES, STEEL, TIN, OLD FILES, ZINC, CASKS, PACKING CASES, TIMBER, WHEEL-BARROWS, OLD STOVES, CEMENT BARRELS, WHIPS, GREAT COATS.
ALSO, SERVICEABLE:
ANKLE and WELLINGTON BOOTS, HAIR BRUSHES, SHOE-BRUSHES, SHAVING, BUTTON, and BRASS BRUSHES, BUTTON-HOLDERS, COTTON and WOOLLEN NIGHT-CAPS, WOOLLEN COMFORTERS, LAMB'S WOOL and COTTON DRAWERS, FLANNEL VESTS, and various MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All faults and errors of description to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
C. E. VANSITTART, A.C.G., Commissary-General of Ordnance, China.
Ordnance Office,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1880. [903

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 8th June, 1880, at Noon, at H.M. Naval Yard, Old Sundry Condemned
NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES,
Comprising—
OLD IRON, HOSES, GLASS, BOATS, RAGS, OLD ROPE, CARPETS, LAMPS, FILES, LIGNUM VITÆ, &c.
One 30-feet CUTTER, and Unserviceable HOSPITAL STORES.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [929

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE STAG HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.
This Hotel is centrally situated, and within a few minutes walk of the principal Landing Stages.
Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN.
Good Accommodation for Visitors.
New English and American Billiard Tables.
35] J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

KOWLOON HOTEL
Pleasantly situated on Kowloon Peninsula.
BOWLING ALLEYS, BILLIARDS, NEW PATENT SHOOTING GALLERIES, &c.
REFRESHMENTS BEST QUALITY ONLY.
RICH. BRAUN.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1880. [568

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

Having learned that large quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against PURCHASING any that does not bear the name MURRAY and LANMAN on the label. Each bottle of the GENUINE is wrapped with a Pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN and KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.
Messrs. MELCHERS & Co. are our ONLY Agents for Sale of the GENUINE FLORIDA WATER at Hongkong.
LANMAN AND KEMP.
New York, March 25th, 1880. [3m826

LAUDATORY NOTICE.

Two of the CHINESE PASSENGERS lately took a passage from Singapore to this Port by the steamer "ANCHISES." On their embarkation they were already indisposed, and became so seriously ill that they departed this life. Through the kindness of Captain JACKSON, Mate ELLES, Dr. WEIGHTSON, and Compradore LEONG KWAI, the Corpses, however, were conveyed to this Port, so that the Bodies may be buried in their native place. To record this act of the Captain's Benevolence, this notice is hereby given; and a Silk Flag was also presented to Captain JACKSON.
PASSENGERS
By the steamer "ANCHISES."
Hongkong, 24th May, 1880. [1w882

"JAPAN GAZETTE," YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1877.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS.
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
34] 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

STEAM LAUNCHES always ready for TOWING VESSELS to Sea or in Harbour.
TOWAGE to WHAMPOA.
Rates cheaper than any other Firm.
Captains are invited to call personally.
SING LEE,
37, TUNG MAN LANE,
Fourth House on the right hand side.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

FOR SALE. BEST GENUINE OSTRICH FEATHERS, of different sizes and colours, dressed and undressed, at very MODERATE PRICES and suitable for Ladies' Hats.
COWASJEE D. DADACHANJEE, 12, Peel Street.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1880. [121

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy / Navy Boiled / Long Flax / Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [20

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.
QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. invite Inspection of SILVER and BRASS MOUNTED COB SIZE GIG HARNESS, which they have just received from F. MAWHOOD, Carriage and Harness Manufacturer, Shanghai. Prices, from $38 to $65, the Single Set.
They will also be glad to receive ORDERS for DOUBLE HARNESS of all descriptions, also BRIDLES, HEAD-STALLS, MUZZLES, SPARE REINS (Single and Double), STIRRUP LEATHERS, FETLOCK BOOTS, &c., and hope shortly to receive DESIGNS for CARRIAGES, &c., &c.
The above Harness is made of the best Leather and by English Workmen.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1880. [764

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [847

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN COAL, Ten Dollars per Ton.
R. LOWE, Pagoda Island.
Foochow, 14th May, 1880. [2m855

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c., from NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LIMITED, GLASGOW,
can be had in any quantity on application to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED, Agents.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1880. [429

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1099

FOR SALE.

CUTLER PALMER'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [33

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$20 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1880. [27

FOR SALE.

DICTIONNAIRE CHINOIS—FRANÇAIS ET LATIN, By M. DE GUIGNES.
1 vol., strongly bound, and in excellent condition. Apply to LEONG AKIT, *Daily Press* Office.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [30

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1879.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, January, 1880.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
CLARETS, at $13½, $9, $8, $7, $6, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9½, $9, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13½ PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $9 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, *** *** and ****, at $7½, $8½, $10, and $11 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1880. [28

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE.
By DR. DEVAN.
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
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NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Firm has been established in Hongkong for more than THIRTY YEARS, and has never had a branch establishment anywhere. All Orders for Goods have been executed under our own supervision and the best of materials used.
We have always enjoyed the patronage and confidence of the Gentry and Merchants of Hongkong and Ports near and far, but now we are afraid that as another firm has lately been started having a SIMILAR HONG NAME our Customers may be misled and induced to think it is identical with ours.
Accordingly we give notice that we have NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FIRM, and respectfully ask our Customers and the Public to pay particular attention to our Address, given below, and our Chop, which is stamped on all our Goods, and without which none are genuine.
SUN SHING,
Fancy Goods and Silks Shop,
62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the former site of the Chartered Bank.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [617

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.
It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF KWOK ACHEONG, LATE OF HONGKONG, MERCHANT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of KWOK ACHEONG, who died at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong on the 22nd day of April, 1880, and whose Will was duly proved by KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, of No. 8, Queen's Road West, Victoria, aforesaid, in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 30th day of April, 1880, are hereby required to send, in writing, the Particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO at their residence, aforesaid, or to Messrs. BRERETON and WOTTON, the Solicitors of the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, at their Office, 29, Queen's Road, Victoria, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of September, 1880. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said KWOK ACHEONG, amongst the Parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, or their Solicitors, the said Messrs. BRERETON and WOTTON, have then had notice; and that the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO had not had notice at the time of the distribution.
Dated this 1st day of May, 1880.
BRERETON AND WOTTON,
761] 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

DOG LOST.—BROWN and WHITE SPANIEL BITCH. Long Ears. Answers to the Name "NELLIE." Reward if returned to Dr. STOCKWELL, Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1880. [908

A REVISED and ENLARGED EDITION of WETMORE'S TELEGRAPHIC CODE.
The Words of which conform with the New Regulations, is now in the Press, and will shortly be published.
Applications for copies will be received by the Manager of the "CELESTIAL EMPIRE" Office, Shanghai.
Shanghai, April, 1880. [596

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December, 1879, in order that the Distribution of the Profits reserved for the Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 15th June next will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [810

SINGAPORE GRAVING DOCKS.

NOTICE.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION has been made since the 15th of February in the Rates for Dock Hire in the Graving Docks of the undermentioned Companies in the Charges for Cleaning and Painting Iron Vessels, and for Coppering Wooden Vessels.
Tariff Rates can be had on Application at either of the Companies' Offices in Singapore, or at the Offices of their respective London Agents.
Messrs. PATERSON AND SIMONS, 39, Lime Street,
For the New Harbour Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) CHARLES WISHART, Manager.
Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN & Co., 34, Leadenhall Street,
For the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) E. M. SMITH, Manager.
6m534]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. A Panorama of HOIHOW, and VIEWS of the surrounding country, including KIUNGCHOW, have recently been added to the above.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "ASIA."
Captain Hansen, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th June will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1880. [5d912

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "GLENORCHY"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. THIS DAY.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd June will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1880. [896

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "MERIONETHSHIRE."
CONSIGNEES of 16 Boilers and 1,521 pieces and packages of Machinery, shipped by Messrs. G. Buchanan & Co., are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1880. [835

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Ex "SINDH."
K (in diamond), No. 50, Order, 1 Case Towels, from London.
K (in diamond) } No. 14, Order, 1 Case Muslins, SL .... } from London.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880.

INTIMATIONS.

FOR MANILA.
THE Steamship "DIAMANTE,"
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 1st June, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously notified.
For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1880. [917

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship "DOUGLAS,"
Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [922

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).
THE Steamship "CLEVELAND,"
Captain Harvey, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 5th June, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [923

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship "VOLGA,"
Commandant Guirand, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship "YANGTSE,"
Commandant Champenois, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 British Ship "PIZARRO,"
Jackson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [924

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 American Ship "McNEAR,"
Taylor, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [925

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A LARGE HORSE, and English PHÆTON, single and double, with HARNESS, &c., complete. Address X. Z., Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [926

NOTICE.

WE have This Day entered into PARTNERSHIP as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, under the Style of "CHATER and VERNON."
J. THEO. CHATER.
J. Y. V. VERNON.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [1m927

TO BE LET (FURNISHED),
ROSE VILLAS WEST, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON ROADS; Gas, Water, Flower Garden, and Tennis Lawn. A Delightful Summer Residence open to the southwest breeze over the low dip of the hill.
Apply to SHARP AND DANBY, 13, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [1w928

KELLY AND WALSH have just received—
JOEL'S CONSUL'S MANUAL. WHITE'S MANUAL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE. VIOLET LE DUC. HOW TO BUILD A HOUSE. QUEEN'S REGULATIONS AND ADMIRALTY INSTRUCTIONS.
CLARKE'S MANUAL OF RULES, TABLES, AND DATA FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERS. SPENCER'S RECENT DISCUSSIONS IN SCIENCE.
WILSON'S HANDBOOK OF HYGIENE.
AN ATLAS OF ANATOMY. Mr. MARGARY'S JOURNAL. INMAN'S NAUTICAL TABLES.
ROMAN VIOLIN STRINGS. Complete Editions of OPERAS. NEW SHEET MUSIC (Catalogues in a few days). THE ORPHEUS GLEES.
Fine Assortment of HYMNS, Ancient and Modern; PRAYER BOOKS, CHRISTIAN YEARS, &c. NEW DESIGNS IN MENU CARDS. Large Assortment of BRIAR PIPES, Silver-mounted, in Case. SIBERIAN CIGARETTES. REGINA CIGARETTES. KWELECK CIGARETTES. THREE CROWN CIGARETTES. [930

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

PROF. HERMAN'S WORLD-RENOWNED VERMIN DESTROYER!
Which is known to be Far Superior to Anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, &c., &c.
This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack the Coffee Plants, and would doubtless be equally efficacious with the Tea Plants.
SOLD IN PACKETS,
At One Shilling per packet; or six Packets for 5s.
The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread anywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.
MANUFACTORY:—
Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.
The above discovery has gained for Professor Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.
Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co., Agents in Hongkong. [931

A. RAUTERT, MAYNZ, DELICIOUS TABLE BEER,
Awarded First Prize Medal, Sydney Exhibition.
SANDER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [1m848

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Commencing with the "THIBET," leaving Hongkong on the 31st instant, and until further notice, the Company's Mail Steamers from China will proceed to LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, calling at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Mails.
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880. [1m866

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c., FOR 1880,
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY").

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the EIGHTEENTH YEAR in its existence, and is NOW READY for SALE.

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to render the Work still more valuable for reference. The descriptions of each Port have been carefully revised, and the trade statistics brought down to the latest dates obtainable.

"The Chronicle and Directory for China, The Work is embellished with the following Plans and Maps:—Chromo-lithograph Plans of VICTORIA, Hongkong, of CANTON, the FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS at SHANGHAI; a Chromo-lithograph Plate of the CODE of SIGNALS in use at VICTORIA PEAK; and Maps of the COAST of CHINA and HONGKONG.

It contains a DESCRIPTION of and DIRECTORY for HONGKONG, MACAO, PAKHOI, HOIHOW, WHAMPOA, CANTON, SWATOW, AMOY, TAKAO, TAIWANFOO, TAMSUI, KEELUNG, FOOCHOW, WENCHOW, NINGPO, SHANGHAI, CHINKIANG, KIUKIANG, WUHU, HANKOW, ICHANG, CHEFOO, TAKU, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, PEKING, NAGASAKI, KOBE (HIOGO), OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, NIIGATA, HAKODATE, MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU, SAIGON, CAMBODIA, HAIPHONG, HANOI, BANGKOK, and SINGAPORE, as well as condensed accounts of China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Ports of Annam.

Japan, and the Philippines" is published in Two Forms—Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Descriptions and Directories, Plan of Victoria, and Code of Signals, at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
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FORMOSA	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA	Messrs. Vinda de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON	Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK	Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.

Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AËRATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

BIRTHS.

On May 31st, at No. 3, The Albany, Hongkong, Mrs. CARL HEERMANN, of a daughter. [932

On May 26th, at 8, Devonport Street, Hyde Park, London, the wife of ERNST DEACON, of a son. [921

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 1st, 1880.

UNTIL the foreign cannon, when the current century was yet young, thundered at her sealed portals, China lay in the deep slumber in which she had for many ages been enshrouded. Having at an early epoch of mundane existence arrived at a state of considerable advancement in civilization; having 200 years before the Christian era reared that stupendous rampart, the Great Wall, in the face of the pestiferous Tartar tribes, carrying its sinuous course over a vast mountain range for a distance of 1,400 miles; having constructed the Grand Canal, winding its length for about 700 miles into the bowels of the land; having become familiar with gunpowder, the mariner's compass, and the art of printing, while yet Europe remained ignorant of them; having also had myriads of vessels clustering round her extensive coast, and stately edifices adorning the land, China, at the date of the foreigner's footstep being first heard upon her soil, nevertheless remained "remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow." Her form of Government, despotic, yet paternal, certainly did not admit of the crushing and violent tyranny common to the other absolute monarchies of Asia. But withal, the completeness of the authority of the "Son of Heaven" was and is unparalleled on the globe. Having no nobility, or other corresponding privileged class, and but a degraded priesthood, the abasement of the mass is so entirely *au fond* that there breathes not the man in China who has sufficient self-respect or the hardihood to prevent his humbling himself in the very dust at the Imperial feet. The system of Government by mandarins (who though nominally responsible to the Emperor, are practically independent of superior control), spread as it is over so vast a territory, and reaching to points so remote from the capital, is unquestionably one of the most cogent forces operating to bear down the advancement of the country. These officers, exercising an authority over those under their rule as absolute as that of the monarch himself, have vested in them that most dangerous of powers when resting in unrestrained hands; namely, the command of life. Armed with this ever-dreaded weapon, the use made of it by these officers is of a nature the most brutally tyrannical conceivable, and the whole population quake *in terrorem* under its threatening stroke. The lawful emoluments of these officials being as insignificant as their power is unlimited, it cannot be a matter for surprise that such power should be employed in the worst causes and to the most degrading ends. As opportunity makes the thief, so uncontrolled dominion makes the tyrant. Thus it follows that the multitude, ground down to the earth through succeeding ages of continued terrorism and a perpetual apprehension of personal jeopardy, now offers to the outside world the humiliating and pitiful spectacle of the vastest population of any country in the world, abject, emasculated, and effete. Independently of the material injury to the people by the exactions of the mandarins, an awful moral mischief comes upon them by force of the example of injustice and rapacity constantly presented to their eyes by those whom, in the normal course of things, they should regard with respect. Indeed, the system of rapine seems to have been so universal and so long-sustained that the moral instincts of the populace have in the course of time become so totally perverted, that the Chinese have acquired the unenviable world-wide notoriety of a race generally regardless of the sacred distinction between *meum* and *tuum*, of the exalting sentiment of honour, and the virtue of veracity. Further, the condition of woman, that crucial test of a nation's claim to civilisation, is, in China, beyond description deplorable. In infancy, in many cases, purposely deprived of the breath so recently inspired; in girl-hood bought and sold as a chattel; in many cases condemned through life to live a slave, and never know the bliss of freedom of person or of will, but the subject of frequent castigations, of starvation, and of torture; in other instances compelled to suffer the worst of degradations in the involuntary surrender of the person to the vilest uses. When so fortunate as to have escaped from death or slavery, the native woman, if of low rank, passes her existence in tilling the fields and other occupations involving arduous physical labour; while, if high-born, in listlessness and ignorance she stagnates her life away. To Western minds China presents many objectionable and revolting features, but the unhappy condition of her women is that country's foulest reproach.

The withdrawal of the prohibitory mandate of *ne exeat regno* having been forced at the point of the bayonet, great masses of the natives have sought other shores, yet though the wider field there offered for their development has, no doubt, expanded their intelligence and increased their information, the leaven which those of them who return to their native land bear with them is infinitesimal in comparison with the bulk of the whole lump. The introduction of occidental arts and sciences has also met with such strenuous and persistent opposition that China yet remains, in her crass conservatism and self-sufficiency, a wheel revolving on the axis of time, but with a forward movement so contemptibly trifling as to be practically stationary. Truly the people of China, fossilised in their unhappy state, cry aloud for a deliverer. It may be looking for an event *ad Calendas Græcas*, but the fervent hope cannot be repressed that the bright day may soon dawn when the true light shall shine upon the Dragon Throne; when the abhorrent mandarin element as at present constituted shall be expurgated from the Flowery Land, *Di talem terris avertite pestem!* and the people, with healthy reaction, be at liberty to set out briskly on the march along the highway of advancement, wherein they have been so far outstripped by nations which, at a date when China had already attained to a considerable degree of civilization, were then yet lost in the night of barbarism.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The annual meeting of the members of the Victoria Recreation Club, was held in the gymnasium yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance, and Mr. T. Jackson, Chairman of the club, presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said they were met as usual to talk over the affairs of the Recreation Club, to pass the accounts, and to elect a new committee. The statements which had been handed round would show how the Club stood. They appeared to have a balance in hand on fixed deposit of $2,500, besides current account, $222.67. It was a good while since the committee had had such a satisfactory statement to present to the members, and if there was no typhoon this year the Club would be in a very good position indeed, so that later on, should it be required, they would be able to build a new bath-house, or make any improvement that might be thought desirable. The regatta took place in December, and was a great success. Its net cost was $1,417.15, and on that account they had a balance of $104.35. The regatta was now well established, and he thought it was the unanimous opinion that it ought to be held regularly, but this was perhaps not the meeting to discuss that. It would be seen from the list that the total number of members was 266. With this number of members it was found the moderate subscription fixed upon was quite sufficient, and it had met the purpose entirely; it had made the Club popular and placed it within the reach of every-one wishing to join it. With these remarks he proposed that the accounts be passed.

Mr. BEVIS seconded.

Carried unanimously.

On the motion of Dr. CLOUTH, Mr. Jackson was re-elected Chairman for the ensuing year by acclamation and with much applause.

Mr. JACKSON, in thanking the members, said he had great pleasure in expressing his willingness to serve for another year. He sometimes thought the honour ought to be passed on to some one else, but as it seemed to be the general desire of the members that he should be Chairman he must accede to their wishes. He said there was one other matter he had to mention, and that was in connection with the office of Secretary and Treasurer. They owed their best thanks to Mr. Friend for the way in which he had discharged the duties of those offices.—(Loud applause.) Comparatively speaking he was new to the work at the last regatta, but he did it to the satisfaction of everyone—(hear, hear)—and he was glad to see that Mr. Friend had consented to act for another year.—(Applause.) It was probable, however, that Mr. Friend would be absent for a short time, and Mr. Wodehouse had kindly consented to act for him during that time, assisted by Mr. Bevis. He was sure this statement would give satisfaction to all.—(Applause.)

The ballotting for the members of the Committee was then proceeded with, and the following six gentlemen were elected:—Dr. Clouth and Messrs. Wodehouse, Hynes, Beart, Woodin, and Grote. In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting, the Committee will invite one of the officers of the garrison to join them.

The CHAIRMAN invited members to make any suggestions they might think desirable, but none were offered.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. WODEHOUSE and seconded by Mr. HYNES.

POLICE COURT.

31st May.

BEFORE C. V. CREAGH, ESQ.

THROWING STONES.

Lau Atsam, a jinricksha coolie, was charged with wantonly throwing a stone in the Queen's road Central.

Police Sergeant Campbell said he was at the door of No. 5 Police Station when two jinrickshas came up and stopped. The prisoner was in charge of one and they were told to go away. They walked away a short distance, when the prisoner got under the lamp and make a gesture of throwing something towards witness, and at the same time a stone struck close to where witness was standing. The prisoner ran away, but was caught by witness.

The prisoner, in defence, said some one was throwing stones and he was arrested by mistake.

His Worship convicted the prisoner of disorderly conduct and fined him $2, in default three days' imprisonment in solitary confinement.

INDECENT CONDUCT.

Lam Aon, shop coolie in the Yu Shun Hong, was charged by Sergeant Nolan, 27th Regiment, with indecent conduct in the public thoroughfare on Sunday night at ten o'clock.—Fined $10, in default fourteen days imprisonment, for committing an act amounting to a public indency at common law.

BEFORE THE HON. NG CHOY.

BREACH OF OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Fu Apo, a carpenter, was charged with having two taels of prepared opium in his possession without a permit from the Opium Farmer.—Fined $10, in default fourteen days' imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Ho Atsan, a coolie, was fined $10, in default fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour, for being in unlawful possession of a piece of sandalwood, value twenty cents.

GAMBLERS.

Cheung Afong was charged with being the keeper of a public gambling-house, No. 19, Canton Bazaar, and thirteen others were charged with haunting the same.

On Saturday evening Inspector Rivers and a party of Police entered the house in question, and found all the prisoners in a room, sitting around a table playing at *po tsz*. An excise officer gave the information and proved playing at *po tsz* and *fan tan* on two different occasions. The first prisoner presided at the game, and the fourteenth was croupier.

The first prisoner was fined $100, in default three months' imprisonment with hard labour; the fourteenth prisoner was fined $50, in default six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, and the other prisoners were fined $5 each, in default fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour. A sum of $10 to be given to the informer out of the fines recovered.

A Marine Court of Inquiry will be held at the Harbour Master's Office to-morrow morning, at half-past ten o'clock, to investigate the circumstances of the late stranding of the steamer *Meath*.

The Victoria Foundry at Wanchi has been bought and will be re-started by Messrs. Fenwick and Morrison. The former was for some years employed at the works and is now chief engineer on the *Yangtszé*; the latter was chief engineer of the *Amoy*, and was lately in business in Shanghai.

The British steamer *Hongkong* left here yesterday afternoon with Mr. W. B. Spratt and Captain Hayden on board, for Lintin, to make further search for the body of Mr. Nelson Spratt. All the fishermen around the vicinity have been informed that a reward will be given for the recovery of the body of the unfortunate man.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Singapore Irish Famine Fund held on the 21st May, it was decided to close the account. A sum of $11,671 has been collected, and £2,000 has been already remitted to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund. The balance, which will amount to close on £200 more, was to be remitted by the outgoing mail.

To-day being the day when the ex-Empress of the French is to arrive at the place in Zululand where the Prince Imperial was slain, we understand that Mass for the repose of the soul of the young Prince will be celebrated by Bishop Raimondi at the Church of the Sacred Heart, West Point, and that His Excellency the Governor is to be present.

The correspondent of *The Times* at Berlin, writing on the 22nd April, says:—A leading article in the latest number of the *Golos* comments upon the strategic position of the western portion of the Amur region. This region, it points out, is about 4,000 kilomètres distant from Ekaterinburg, and separated from the rest of Siberia by mountain ranges pierced by only one road; while the Chinese have unimpeded access to the frontier and to the line of defence at several points. This state of things, moreover, is rendered still worse by the fact that by the Treaty of 1878 the Chinese settlements on the left bank of the Amur to within 50 kilomètres below Blagowenstchensk are subject to Manchurian authority. The prolonged line of operations from the Transbaikal region down the Amur might, to an extent of 1,500 kilomètres, be broken through at the first collision with China, and the *Golos*, therefore, proposes the creation of a system of defence of the Upper and Middle Amur at Strelka, near the Stanitza Pokrowska at Blagowenstchensk, opposite the mouths of the rivers Ul and Sungari, and the immediate construction of a river flotilla on the Amur. There is no intelligence to hand showing what will be the probable upshot of the pending dispute between Russia and China, nor has anything transpired as to the course of the Tekke campaign.

HANKOW.

22nd May.

The first of the tea-steamers to get away was (as was expected) the *Glencoe*. She left at half-past two this morning, her departure being heralded by the firing of a big gun, which roused the Settlement from slumber, and the discharge of a lot of crackers. The time given is that officially noted, and must be taken as a basis for the calculation of her passage home. I hear she is expected to make the run in 37 days. Her time last year was 39½ days, and she is now 12 or 13 inches deeper in the water, but still she may be able to manage it, as she is otherwise in good trim. She carries Pols. 22,767.51.

The *Loudoun Castle* will be the next to get away. She has all her cargo engaged, at £5 10s., and will probably be off by Tuesday evening. The *Loudoun* is much fancied by many people, and is expected to run the *Glencoe* very close. The *Glenartney* is fully engaged, and will follow her. The *Glenearn* is at Kiukiang, also engaged full. The *Moskowa* has moved up river and taken the *Glencoe's* berth, but is not yet doing anything; the *Petersburg* and *Achilles* are both taking in tea alongside the hulks. The *Afghan*, which arrived since my last, is loading at £3 10s. The *Cairnsmuir*, another new arrival, is also on the berth. The tea-steamers now in port are:—*Petersburg, Achilles, Moskowa, Loudoun Castle, Glenartney, Galley of Lorne, Glamis Castle, Breconshire, Malabar, Afghan*, and *Cairnsmuir*.

The *Glencoe* sold in the Club Sweep for over $400, and the *Loudoun Castle* for $310. The rest of the starters fetched very small prices.

Teas are now coming in very freely. The *Wuhu* brought up 32,000 half-chests from Kiukiang, and the *Kiang-Kwan* quite as much. The *Fuh-wo* and one or two of the smaller craft have also been busily engaged in conveying teas between the two ports. Prices are not so firm as at the opening of the season. Settlement to date, half-chests 307,462, boxes 2,959.

H.B.M.'s gunboat *Mosquito*, Commander Grey, arrived to-day, and is likely to make somewhat of a stay.

The Ichang boat met with some detention on the passage down, and was a day or two behind time. She arrived yesterday, and leaves again at midnight.

The river has risen some two or three feet since my last, but is now beginning to fall. The gauge marks 21ft. 6in. We had a strong blow on Thursday, which created quite a heavy "sea," but no damage was done. The weather is very fine and comparatively cool for the time of year.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

BANGKOK.

Since the departure of H.E. the Minister for Foreign Affairs for Europe and England, *viâ* Singapore, it is said, the Consuls, representatives of the treaty powers, have had audiences with H.M. the King of Siam, probably with reference to the proposed revisions of the Treaty, which the Siamese Government wish to effect. It is said, that two days during the week, there was an audience of four hours continuously, one consul following another into the Royal presence. It is to be hoped that discussions will give rise to enlightened views, and that the proposed revisions of the treaties will be characterized with much wisdom. The foreign Consuls are manifestly regarded with great favour by the Chinese who are engaged in business in the country. The Chinamen are ready to buy the protection of the Foreign Consuls at almost any price.—*Siam Advertiser*.

PENANG.

13th May.

Since the date of my last letter, an active and successful canvas has been made on behalf of the Irish Distress Fund. Subscriptions have poured in most liberally from all quarters and the Chinese of Penang have evidently determined amongst themselves not to be out-done by their fellow-countrymen in Singapore. They have contributed towards the relief of the distressed Irish with a noble generosity that does them infinite credit.

The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court commenced on Tuesday last, 11th inst. The Calendar is rather a heavy one; it includes one or two cases of murder besides several of perjury. The latter, unfortunately, is by no means as rare a crime here as it ought to be. The practice of hiring false witnesses is carried on to an alarming extent, though it is but fair to admit that it is confined principally to those wretched outcasts of humanity, the Pariah Klings who, to give them their due, are remarkably clever at the game, though now and again they do get "bowled out" at it.

One thing greatly needed in our harbour is a strong red light that may be seen at a distance of several miles. For some months past, the past, the pillar of such a light has been lying prone on the jetty. An enterprising engineer contracted to set it up, but his offer was refused because it had been discovered that the lamp or reflector was not sufficiently powerful. We are therefore doomed to "wait a little longer" for this as well as many other things which are urgently required. Truly we are a primitive community, loving the good old ways of our grandfathers and great grandfathers! The other day some one suggested the advisability of having a crane and proper appliances for landing horses at the pier. That something of the kind is much wanted is evident from the fact of so many horses and cattle having been injured almost fatally in the act of disembarkation. But no, the answer was that as we never had such things we might still continue to do without them. Something of the same sort was said when the idea of building a Town Hall was first broached—we had hitherto done well enough without a Town Hall, why should we trouble to get one now? It is well for Penang that we have always had a few energetic, public spirited men amongst us or we should be a century or two still farther behind than we are.

The intelligence of the arrival of the new Governer has set everyone here on the tenter-hooks of expectation as to what manner of man he will prove to be.

There is one point on which most people in Penang are bound to be anxious—whether they will be permitted to enjoy the light of the gubernatorial presence more than they have hitherto done. As you are aware, former Governors—Sir William Robinson especially—have given great offence by the contemptuous manner in which they have treated this end of the colony. Our Lieutenant-Governors, apparently, have had neither the power nor the will to do anything for the settlement, and this circumstance, taken in conjunction with the manifest preferences displayed by our rulers for the Domain at Singapore instead of the Hill of Penang has caused us to suffer from long years of neglect and has militated very decidedly against our welfare and prosperity. Let us hope that Mr. Weld will be induced to pass more time amongst us than his predecessors have done. If he will do so he may be sure of a cordial and hearty welcome to the "Island of Betel nuts."

We have a Pauper Hospital here which the sick and poor, lame and blind evidently regard with feelings of the most sublime indifference. Not a day passes but what our streets are infested by wretched creatures in every stage of disease and infirmity, who, by thus exposing themselves seek to excite our sympathy for their misfortunes and are often only too successful in imposing on the generosity of the unwary. It is in reality no charity to give alms to these shameless mendicants; many of them are patients who have made their escape from the Pauper Hospital where they are well cared for and where their complete restoration to health and strength might eventually be ensured. But the restraint is too irksome and they embrace the first opportunity to get back to the streets and lanes, where, by begging they may obtain the means of indulging in opium smoking or any other vice to which they may be addicted.

The whether with us still continues to be very unsettled. Sometimes it is scorching hot and at others almost cold on account of the heavy showers of rain which fall at uncertain intervals. These terrific downpours transform some of our roads into temporary canals, rendering traffic both difficult and unpleasant, whilst large tracts of level country are changed into dismal sheets of water neither lakes nor swamps but partaking somewhat of both characters.

Writing of roads reminds me of our Municipality when the question naturally recurs why have we not an independent Municipality the same as you have? No doubt our Lieutenant Governors may like to be *ex officio* Municipal Presidents, and so keep the game in their own hands, but it has not proved to be a good thing for the settlement and in fact the bare idea of both the higher and lower local Administrative function being vested in one and the same individual carries with it a manifest absurdity.—*Straits Times* Correspondent.

OPIUM SELLING AND OPIUM PLANTING IN CHINA.

The Shanghai *Shen-pao* publishes a leading article written by a gentleman of Hangchow, strongly ridiculing a proposition lately made by some one in its columns that the retail trade in opium should be carried on by the Government in its own shops. The writer thinks that such a finale to the crusade that the Government has lately been making would be ludicrous in the extreme; that it would not be an edifying spectacle to see the Mandarins and country gentlemen turning shopkeepers and entering into competition with men of bad character in such a trade as this; that providing the funds to start and carry on such a business throughout the country would not be an easy matter; and that those who made the suggestion that the superintendents should be liberally paid so as to prevent abuses, lay themselves open to the suspicion of having done so in the hope of getting hold of the said liberal pay themselves. Whatever matters the Government takes in hand, it is always most careful to prevent malpractices on the part of the officials, gentry, and common people. But nevertheless abuses exist in everything. What hope is there then that the trade in opium would be kept clear from them? It is quite a mistake to suppose that a sudden putting a stop to opportunities for opium smoking would cause numerous deaths. When Hangchow was taken by the Taipings in the year 1861 several friends of the writer, who were confirmed opium smokers, were carried off by them. While in captivity it is needless to say, they got no opportunities to smoke; and when they managed to escape and come home again, they were looking all the better for it. These were rich people to be sure, but the case is just the same with poor ones. Last year a hundred and more had characters were sent to a reformatory at Hangchow. They all had the craving for opium, but in spite of their not being able to satisfy it in the reformatory, not one of them died in consequence. Though the writer is so strongly opposed to the Government's entering into the trade itself, he does not wish to see it make opium illegal and refuse to collect duty thereon. It cannot be helped if the poor people insinuate that it is strange that the Mandarins, who have such keen eyes for opium dens, cannot see the smart shop front and gold-lettered sign boards of the large opium shops, or if they suppose that gentleman who do business in such a large way are too great to be interfered with. At any rate there is nothing worse than they can say. The real reason of course for suppressing the dens is to remove the temptation of the people, and to prevent bad characters' being harboured.

The writer sometime ago published an article in which he urgued that the cultivation of the poppy should be legalized. The grounds he went upon were that, the country having been brought to the extreme of poverty by the Taiping rebellion, no means should be neglected of enriching the people or filling the treasury of the Government, and that, as it was manifestly impossible to put a stop to opium smoking, it would be better to let people make money by producing opium than to send millions of Taels out of the country every year for the benefit of foreigners. The authorities however were afraid that such a plan would interfere with supply of food for the people, and would not consent to its adoption. Now when tobacco was first introduced into the country in the time of the Ming dynasty it was strictly prohibited on exactly identical grounds. At the present day, however, it is grown everywhere and no one dreams of making such complaints against it. Some one will perhaps bring forward the objection that the famines in Shantung and Shansi were manifestly due to people growing poppies instead of corn and so having no grain to store up. But the truth is that let a man be a millionnaire and he wont store up a year's supply of grain. There is too much loss from waste, and money is too valuable to be laid by in such a way. The writer would like to see every farmer in Honan and Shansi the prossessor of a small stock of poppy juice. They would have no difficulty in selling it in time of famine to the people of more fortunate districts and getting a supply of food thereby. There would be no fear of any more stories of cutting up and eating the bodies of dead men. At the present moment the country is poor, the people are poor, there are lands which want cultivators. Let the people make some money however they can. The nation will not be any the worse for it.—*Courier*.

THE PERAK MEDAL.

The *Straits Times* says:—The Perak medal, or rather the Indian medal with clasp for Perak, has at last been sanctioned by the Horse Guard authorities. It has taken only five years to decide this important question, and, we suppose, it will take five years more at least before the medal is actually isued. The Indian Office, the Colonial Office and the Treasury can now devote their energies to a triangular correspondence as to who is to pay the expense. Meantime the *Gazette of India* contains the following letter upon the subject from the Secretary of State for India, and the Government of India's order thereon:—

My Lord,—With reference to your telegram of 7th November, 1879, I forward herewith copy of the correspondence with the War Office, and of the General Orders by His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, noted in the margin, in regard to the grant of a medal to the troops employed in the Perak Expedition of 1875-79.

You will observe that Her Majesty has directed the issue of the India Medal of 1854, which clasp inscribed "Perak, 1875-76," to all the troops engaged, the grant in the case of the troops which proce-ded from India being limited to the period between 27th November, 1875, and 20th March, 1876, both dates inclusive.

I request you will cause the necessary medal rolls to be prepared and forwarded to this country as soon as practicable. I have, &c., (Sd.) Cranbrook.

"With reference to the foregoing, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is requested to adopt early measures for the submission of rolls of the officers and soldiers of corps who are entitled to the decorations now suthorised by Her Majesty."

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The twenty-second annual general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on the 20th April at the offices, 65, Old Broad-street, City. Mr. G. G. Nicol, the chairman, presided. The report presented showed that the net profits for the half-year ended the 31st of December last year, including a small balance brought forward after providing for all charges and bad and doubtful debts, amounted to £34,954 18s. 5d., out of which the directors proposed to pay a dividend of 3 per cent., making, with the previous half-year's payment, a dividend of 5 per per cent. for the year. This would enable the board to carry to the reserve fund a balance amounting to £12,454 18s. 5d. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said the statement which they had to place before the shareholders was not so satisfactory as could have been wished; still, considering the arduous and difficult circumstances through which they had been passing, there was much to be satisfied with. The result of the year's working, a dividend of 5 per cent. and the carrying forward of a balance of £13,090, brought their profits up to about 9½ per cent., a result which was altogether unsatisfactory. In deference to the wishes of the shareholders they had been supplied with a statement of accounts every six months. The directors had held that the true results of their business could not be seen from the half-yearly statement, but they had thought it wise to fall in with their wishes. The unfavourable circumstances to which he had referred was the trade in India and China, which had not been so satisfactory as could have been wished. In dealing with the various items in the report, the Chairman said the fact of their now having a reserve fund of £33,090 was a move in the right direction, for this time last year they had no such fund. The total of the deposits amounted to £3,163,537, or a falling-off of £600,000. The drafts on London bankers, head offices, and branches, also on Continental bankers and other agents, stood at £2,502,029. As the shareholders would know, the exchanges were a valuable source of revenue to the bank, but the directors had thought it wise to court local business. There had been one bad debt in Ceylon amounting to £26,000, but that sum had been reduced to between eleven and twelve thousand pounds, and in a short time the balance, he hoped, would be cleared off. With regard to the disastrous affair at Damascus, there was still a balance of between five and six thousand pounds due to the bank; but that sum be hoped would soon be written off. Upon the whole, the position of the bank was perfectly safe and satisfactory. Mr. J. M. Robertson seconded the adoption of the report, and after some discussion it was adopted. Mr. Alexander Fraser, having been elected to fill a vacancy in the directorate caused by the retirement of Mr. C. J. Erskine, a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

PERSIA.

The Times correspondent at Berlin, writing under date April 21st, says:—In view of the uncertain state of things in Central Asia, and the possibility of Persia being called upon some day soon to abandon her attitude of neutrality, a St. Petersburg newspaper lately thought it worth while to present its readers with some interesting statistics as to the military power of the Shah. At the beginning of this century his army, according to this authority, numbered 260,000 men—that is to say, more than half the present peace establishment of Germany. Of this host, 60,000 were irregular cavalry, drawn from nomadic tribes for the most part, 2,000 artillery, with a detachment of mountain guns carried by camels, and 120,000 irregular Foot Militia, with a few battalions of regular infantry on the European pattern. The Shah's body guard consisted of 6,000 regular infantry, including a battalion of Russian prisoners, with 6,000 irregular infantry and 3,000 horsemen. The last war with Russia, however, considerably lessened these numbers, and the Persian army began rapidly to decline. The Shah's journeys to Europe, however, were the means, at least, of forcing on the attention of His Majesty the military excellence of other countries, and he resolved to improve the organization of his mercenaries, if this expression may be used of troops whose pay invariably found its way into the pockets of the higher officers. In the year 1875, therefore, the "Ruler of the World" induced a large number of European officers, chiefly Austrian, to enter his service, with whose assistance he began to reorganize his army. According to the military law of 1875, the common soldier should no longer serve for life, but only 12 years, while selection by lot, with the right of substitution, was also decreed, though these reforms have as yet shown a tendency to be as much honoured in the breach as in the observance. The staff of the army numbers eight marshals, 32 generals of division and 40 of brigade, with 53 colonels and 90 other officers. As for the infantry, the Nisams, or regulars, include 77 battalions of from 600 to 800 men, their arms at present consisting of percussion and tabatière muskets. One battalion drawn from all the others, for the purposes of instruction by Austrian officers, is provided with the Werndl rifle. Several thousand Chassepôts, 9,000 Werndl rifles, and 50,000 old muskets were lately in the arsenal, though it is said that in a few years the regular infantry will all be armed with the Werndl weapon. Of regular cavalry the Shah would appear to have none, each tribe being merely bound in case of war to furnish a certain number of irregular horsemen, who may also, upon occasion, be called out for service at Court, and also be employed as mounted police. Altogether nearly 30,000 admirably-armed troopers may be assembled, the number of the regiments, according to the tribes, being 79. The cavalry is admittedly the most effective arm in the Persian service. The artillery, on the other hand, is put down as including 20 regiments, of one, two, and three batteries, whereof each numbers from 18 to 24 guns, making a total number of 5,000 men, with 200 cannon. The latter, it is further stated, consist of wretched guns of various calibre, though in 1878 the Government began to buy Uchatius cannon. The militia is composed of armed peasantry, on foot and mounted, who are merely employed to guard the frontier and act as police and gendarmerie. The effective strength of the Persian army would therefore seem to be about 100,000 men, comprising 60,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, 5,000 artillery, and 5,000 militia. Nothing is said about reserves, so that, considering the defective organization in this respect and the faulty means of communication, it would be an almost impossible task to fill up the gaps in the ranks caused by sickness or losses in time of war. The uniform of the troops in general is similar to that of the Turks, though an effort is being made, not without resistance, to dress the army somewhat after the Austrian method. The highest positions in the army are nominally held by Persians, although to these posts are invariably attached officers bearing European names, on whom the real responsibility of the post falls. The Commander-in-Chief of the army, for example, is Sipeh Salar Azem Hussein Khan, whose responsible *alter ego* is the chief infantry instructor, General Andreini. Mohemed El-Mulk Yahya Khan, again, is ostensible chief of the artillery, while Captain de Laessoe is the working commander. General Djehanguir Khan is nominally inspector of the national arsenals, while the virtual official is M. Vauvillier. The annual outlay for the Persian army amounts, according to the authority from which I have borrowed the foregoing particulars, to 20,000,000f., although this would scarcely seem to include the pay of troops, who are hired at so much a day, but who rarely receive a farthing.

THE UNIVERSITIES MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 12th ult., Sir Henry Barkly, vice-president, in the chair, the Rev. Chauncy Maples, M.A., of the Universities Mission, read an account of Masasi and the Rovuma district. The following is an abstract of the paper:—

Masasi is a district which is about 380 miles south of Zanzibar, and about 120 miles inland from Lindi, a port on the east coast of Africa, about opposite to the centre of Lake Nyassa. The district is to the north of the Rovuma River. The extent of the inhabited district is about nine miles from east to west by four miles from north to south. The missionaries have established in it a village of released slaves. The locality is about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, and is very healthy. Most of this district is inhabited by the Makua people, whose language is peculiar, and the writer says that though most of the Makuas can speak Yao, it is very rare to find a native not a Makua by birth who can speak Makua. The Yaos are the tribes who inhabit most of the land from Lake Nyassa towards the coast. The writer says:—"A very noticeable feature of the Masasi district is the fertility of the soil. The cassava attains an enormous size, while the sorghum, sesamum, and rice grown there are famous for miles around. All the water is strongly charged with iron, and an abundance of excellent salt is extracted from the moist ground at the foot of the hills. The ironstone is found in large quantities on the surface, and most of our neighbours are smiths. They smelt the iron in furnaces dug out of old ant-hills, and then forge hoes and axe-heads from the iron thus obtained. When we first settled in the country we found the tamarind, the cashew apple, and the banana the only fruits of any importance that were indigenous, but we very soon introduced guavas, oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, custard apples, mangoes, pine-apples, jack-fruit, and other fruit trees from the coast. We have also tried to grow cinnamon, coffee, ginger, and cloves, with varying success; while last year a goodly crop of English vegetables, cucumbers, peas, scarlet runners, vegetable marrows, and potatoes, was raised. Our ambition in the agricultural line is to grow wheat; as yet we have given it no trial. Masasi also affords an excellent stone in the huge boulders of granite (or, more correctly, gneiss) which lie about us on all sides; we have already employed this in building, and when we are able to find limestone, and so make mortar, stone buildings will probably take the place of our present light and airy bamboo houses." Mr. Maples in November, 1877, made a journey into the Rovuma valley and the Makonde country. He thus describes a chief whom he visited:—"He is without exception the most intelligent and the most pleasing African I know. He is a fund of information about the country, the people, and the languages, of which he can speak six. He is decidedly handsome, has a fine figure, and is considerably taller than any of his people. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about him is the fact that he is a total abstainer. He became an abstainer on principle, and has for many years never touched the native beer or any other intoxicating liquor. Those who knew the habits of African chiefs and their universal beer-drinking propensities will at once allow that great praise is due to our excellent friend Matola for his temperance. The result of our visit to him, which we prolonged to four days, was that he promised to welcome and help any English clergyman whom I should send to Nowala to teach him and his people. He was as good as his word, for six months after our visit I had the happiness of sending the Rev. Herbert Clarke to Newala, who built a house and a church there, and found in Matola a stanch friend and supporter, as well as a most liberal host. He also undertook not only to summon the people to church when the Sundays came round, but also himself to translate into the troublesome Yao language Mr. Clarke's Swahili sermons. He also gave the following interesting account:—While staying with Matola I was told there was a man who specially wanted to see his English visitors, because he had known something of a white man in old days, and if we were at all like him he should like to make our acquaintance. I desired that he might be presented to us. Forthwith he came, a pompous old man, who spoke in a dignified manner, and who had evidently some information to communicate. Over his right shoulder there hung an old coat, mouldy, partially eaten away, but still to be recognized as of decidedly English make and material. 'Whose was it?' I thought, as he began with much mystery to tell of a white man who ten years ago had travelled with him to Mataka's town, a white man, he said, whom to have once seen and talked with was to remember for ever; a white man who treated black men as his brothers, and whose memory would be cherished all along the Rovuma valley after we were all dead and gone. Then he described him—a short man, with a bushy moustache and a keen piercing eye, whose words were always gentle, and whose manners were always kind, whom as a leader it was a privilege to follow, and who knew the way to the hearts of all men. This was the description this African savage (as men speak) gave of Dr. Livingstone. Then he showed me the coat; it was ragged now, he knew, but he had kept it those ten years in memory of the giver, from whom it had been a legacy when they parted at Mataka's. To no one but to an Englishman would he part with it, but he let me have it as one of Livingstone's, his brother's, he said, and it now lies in the museum at Charterhouse School, a precious relic of one whose heart bled for Africa, and whose life was laid down in efforts for her redemption." Maples also visited Machemba, a chief who was the terror of the whole territory around him, and by whom he was most hospitably treated and entrusted with his son and another lad to be educated.

DECLARATION OF ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

During a recent discussion of the Foreign Affairs Estimates in the Senate, Signori Mamiani, Caracciolo, and Pepoli expressed in their speeches the warmest attachment to England. The first-named Deputy said that the best alliance for Italy was an alliance with Great Britain, with whom she ought to unite in the task of securing the adoption of the liberal civil reforms which Turkey had promised to introduce. Signor Pepoli, while dwelling on the importance of England's friendship, said that Italy and the whole of Europe ought to devote their attention to the social question. Signor Cairoli, the Premier, mentioned the difficulties which had to be encountered after the Turco-Russian war was over, and said that the Government had adhered to the line of policy marked out by Parliament. The Green Book proved that Count Corti had consistently defended the principles of liberty and nationality, and it was the Italian representative who at the Berlin Congress had proposed the more precise formula with the view of ensuring the due settlement in Roumania of the questions of nationality and liberty of conscience. Signor Cairoli reiterated the statement made by him recently in the Chamber of Deputies, that the Government would forbid and punish any act which might compromise Italy's international relations. Her relations with all foreign Powers were, he said, excellent. On all sides expression was given to a strong desire for the preservation of peace. The greater number of the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin had been carried into effect. The Italian Government had cordially assented to the proposal of the British Cabinet for the appointment of an International Commission which should be charged with the work of determining the confines of Turkey and Greece. The Minister next explained the action and policy of the Government in Egypt, and declared that the interests of Italy had been throughout effectively protected. Reverting then to Europe, Signor Cairoli represented that the independence of Roumania had been formally recognised by the Powers at the most opportune moment. With regard to Tunis, the Government were fully alive to the great importance of the Italian colony in that country. Touching Montenegro, the good offices of Italy in leading up to an understanding between the Principality and Turkey had been entirely successful, and all the Powers had given their adhesion to the Protocol, already signed by the representatives of the two countries immediately concerned, embodying the arrangements to which the Governments of Cettinje and Constantinople had come. In summing up the general European situation, Signor Cairoli said he hoped that the peace at present existing would not be illusory. At the same time the means of defence must not be neglected, and he believed that those means were reconcilable with the economies and reforms in taxation proposed by the Cabinet. Our policy, he said in conclusion, must be pacific and prudent, though we must not forget our duties and rights. The Premier's speech was well received.

BISMARCK AS A WOOD-DEALER.

A wholesale wood-merchant of Hamburg, whose name is not given, has been made by his interviewer to communicate to the Berlin *Montagsblatt*, an account of Prince Bismarck in his character as a large dealer in wood. The business intercourse betwixt the two principals has been carried on, of course, through the intermediary of the Imperial-Chancellor's chief forester, but the Hamburger has occasionally seen the great statesman himself, and all the commercial documents have duly received his counter-signature as if they were contracts between Germany and some other great Power. After telling us that it has been a "colossal bad time for the wood-trade," the dealer says that he has recently bought from the Prince "a parcel of one thousand waggons of beams." These all came from the famous Sachsenwald, a part of the Prince's "dotation," which is valued by the Hamburg merchant at no less than three million thalers. Prince Bismarck, he says, is the first owner who has made anything out of it. The "Saxon Forest" belonged formerly to the Danes, and "they appear never to have cumbered themselves about its immense value. Bismarck has had ten auctions there during one single winter, from which he has realised nearly forty thousand marks." The forest cannot be worth less to him than one hundred and fifty thousand marks a year, though business has been execrably bad for the last three years. He cuts down a great deal. He is a most economical man as regards himself, but is very generous to his family, and particularly to "that clever-headed fellow," his son-in-law. The merchant has seen him once in the forest. He was accompanied by six servants. "He would much prefer to go about alone in the woods, but the Emperor insisted that he should always be attended by such a retinue." It is the custom in Hamburg for merchants to send presents at Christmas to those with whom they have dealt during the past year. Our merchant could not very well send a sort of trade-compliment to so august a customer as the Imperial Chancellor, so he despatched a splendid piece of that beloved dainty, "Rauchfleisch," to his chief-forester. "The old gentleman is just such a man as his master; the two are great friends, and often drive out together. Would you believe it? An early post brought me twenty marks in payment for my present of smoked meat!" The Prince knows every detail of every bargain. Once when the merchant had bought a parcel of beeches, all of which were to be cut down within nine years, Bismarck sent word that not a single oak found amongst them should be touched.—*Globe*.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.

The Paris correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—I dare say many of your readers during the last twelve months have been wondering what has become of Marshal MacMahon, and how he occupies himself since relieved of the care of the nation. The last time I saw the old General he was strolling up the Rue de la Paix, with Madame MacMahon on his arm, examining the jewellers' shop with as much eagerness as if he were a bridegroom just arrived from Dover. And on fine mornings, generally, he can be seen cantering down to the Bois with his pattern upright seat. Otherwise the Duke of Magenta has retired from the gaze of the multitude, burying himself in his rather gloomy mansion in the Rue Bellechasse, that has still retained its aristocratic flavour, and held its own against the destroying pickaxe in the Faubourg St. Germain. From there to the Rue Solferino is only a stone's throw, where the ex-Chief of the State sometimes repairs after dark to hold converse with his trusty, confidential friend, soul of the old Conservative coalition, the Duc de Broglie. Occasionally even his martial figure may be descried in the recesses of a tribune in the Senate, as was the case during the final discussion of Article 7. These brief appearances, and rumours of a flying visit to his wife's relatives, the De Castries, in Austria, are all that the outside world knows about his mode of life.

A MILKY SEA.

The phenomenon of a milky sea has been known to occur in certain parts, but has not been very thoroughly scrutinised. Some have considered the luminous appearance in question an electrical effect in thunderstorms; others have attributed it to cadaveric decomposition of marine animals and plants; others to abundant spawn, with fishes moving about in it. But the truth appears to be that it results from an immense accumulation of animalculæ capable of becoming phosphorescent, spontaneously or by friction. Some interesting information on the subject (of an exact character) has been lately published by Lieut. Pornain, of the French ironclad *L'Armide*, which in February last met with a milky sea in the passage from Point de Galle to Aden. The nights of February 9th, 10th, 12th, and 13th were characterised by the phenomenon in all its splendour, the ship during this time traversing 660 miles in a mean latitude of 12 deg. north, between the meridians of 61 deg. and 51 deg. east longitude. There was no thunderstorm, the sky was clear, the moon new, the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer were regular, and a gentle north-east monsoon was blowing. The temperature of the surface of the water was constant at 25 deg. The sea was like a snow-covered field in a clear night; and all trace of undulations was lost sight of. The milky look was hardly disturbed by the motion of the ship and working of the crew (which shows that the layer had considerable thickness). By day all disappeared; but the hue of the sea was somewhat altered. Looked at attentively over the ship's side at night the water was seen to contain an enormous number of luminous particles pressed close together, and more brilliant close to the side (where disturbed). Some 400 of these corpuscles (1 to 2 centimetres long) could be counted in a bucket holding ten litres of the water. Drawn out, these were seen to be of gelatinous substance, which quickly dried and disappeared, leaving a dark globule 1 millimètre in diameter, which, in the microscope, presented a transparent ovoid animalcule, filled with eggs, and moving its fins and tentacles incessantly. A drop of water added to the dark globule brought back its luminosity; and when the creature was bruised in the hand, it gave a bright mark, which was quickly extinguished, and which had no smell. The milky water kept till day and looked at in the dark, shows no luminosity, even though agitated; nor does the water procured by day and brought into darkness. It remains to be determined what causes the luminosity of those animalculæ, and infor-

mation is also desirable as to the position of the various milky seas on the globe, the times of their appearance, whether they persist in the same place or not, &c. Several of the officers on *L'Armide* had witnessed the phenomenon before, but never so brilliant or so continuous. The *Armide*, in going out, had passed 30 leagues further north in February 1878, without encountering anything of the kind.

FIVE WEEKS AMONGST BRIGANDS.

The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs from Salonica, March 31st:—The telegraph will have already advised you of the release of Colonel Synge, who returned here in her Majesty's ship *Condor* last Thursday, looking, I am glad to say, very little the worse for his five weeks' captivity. The brigand band, which consisted of about forty, laid siege to his house, in a most systematic manner. They first gave meat to the dogs to keep them quiet. They then kept up an incessant fire, aiming at the lower panes of the windows. Colonel Synge was sitting in an arm-chair as he heard the bullets falling about him. He had just returned from his journey to Djuma, and at the moment had not any guns out, having unmounted and locked them in their cases previous to his departure. He however, soon possessed himself of one by breaking open the case and returned the fire, but the brigands broke open a door and obtained access to a quantity of hay, to which they set fire, threatening to burn down the house if he did not surrender. It was not till he saw the smoke rising in the room that he gave in. At the ferry-house on the Vistritza three men were killed. They recognised Nico and another man, and fired on them first, hitting one brigand in the shoulder, but missing Nico, who thereupon killed two of them with a yataghan. Colonel Synge begged them hard to spare the third man's life, promising to pay any ransom, but Nico presented a gun at his head and shot him dead.

Colonel Synge was bound at the two elbows, the rope passing across his neck, and had his eyes bandaged during the daytime. They travelled at night, and, from Colonel Synge's account, must have made a considerable detour to evade pursuit. He was kept the whole time in a cave, not far from Catterina, guarded by five men, and, save that he had to put up with very indifferent fare—bread and goat's flesh—and had to sleep on a bed of leaves he never experienced any bad treatment at their hands. They had no fires during the day, fearing to be detected through the smoke. Once he was threatened to be roasted alive. It would appear that the chiefs of another band, unfriendly to Nico, came to the dragoman of the Consulate, proposing to catch him and bring him to Mr. Blunt, who would then negotiate for an exchange of prisoners. This came to the knowledge of the men guarding Colonel Synge, and they told him that, had this proposition been accepted and Nico captured, they would have flayed him, covered him with petroleum, and placed him over a fire. Mr. Blunt, however, saw too much danger in the scheme, and declined it. When the money was being counted Nico examined carefully every piece to see that they were not marked, and insisted on a delay of twenty-four hours before allowing Colonel Synge to go, in order to enable him and his band to leave the neighbourhood, having from the first refused an amnesty.

Nico is a young man, not more than twenty-five, short of stature, but with broad shoulders, possessing great intelligence and beloved by his band. Among them were six Greek deserters, but the rest were Ottoman Greeks and Wallachs. In spite of the enormous ransom paid, Consul-General Blunt and his first dragoman deserve the greatest praise for the zeal and perseverance they showed in bringing the affair to its happy termination.

WHAT BECAME OF THE MILLIARDS.

A German paper ventures at last to give a definite answer to the inquiry which has so often been made—"What became of the milliards paid by France as an indemnity for the war of 1870 and 1871?" We have often been told that the treasure then handed over has in no wise increased the wealth of Germany or added to the prosperity either of her public or private finances; nor has it been easy to contradict the statement, which seemed to be justified by the penurious and meagre condition of the German Exchequer during the last few years. The writer whose statistics we are about to quote is, however, prepared to show that the war indemnity was applied to purposes of the greatest utility, and has gone to increase materially the permanent resources of the country. According to his account, the total amount of money received at Berlin was in round figures 4,207 millions of marks; and of the different objects to which it was applied, five are mentioned as having absorbed a specially large proportion. These are, first, the fund destined to make provision for the sick and wounded, to the credit of which about 560 millions of marks were handed over; secondly, the reparation and extension of the German fortresses, which swallowed up 216 millions; and thirdly, the extension and armament of the fortresses in Alsace-Lorraine, to which purpose 130 millions were devoted. The railways in these two ceded provinces, including those which previously existed and others which have since been made, were provided for by allotting to them 172 million marks out of the sum paid by their former owners; and a further lump sum of 120 millions was made over to the account of the war treasury. Of other items included in the explanatory statement we may mention that of rewards and pensions for good service, which absorbed about 12 million marks; construction of the new Palace for the Reichstag, 24 millions; and help afforded to Germans expelled from France, 6 millions. There remain the items of indemnity to railway companies, whether private or belonging to the several States, and repurchases of Treasury bills issued for the development of the naval service. The exact amount of the sums expended for these last purposes is not stated, but it will be observed that the money accounted for in detail is no more than about 1,240 millions, leaving a balance of nearly 3,000 millions, the application of which is not definitely explained.—*Globe.*

BETTING ON COMMISSION.

The ruling of the Queen's Bench Division on appeal in the recent case of Blamire v. Ambridge is instructive, to racing men generally, and particularly to that class who are called commission agents of the turf. These men transact business with bookmakers on behalf of clients who cannot attend Tattersall's or the ring on racecourses in person. They generally execute their business in their own names, and the bookmakers look only to them for their money in the event of the commission bets being lost. The agents have been under the impression that the law was on their side as regards their clients' debts to themselves, and that they could recover by legal process any money lost and paid by them under such circumstances to bookmakers. Though under the Gaming Act wagers are void as contracts, and though the winner of a bet cannot sue for his winnings, nor the loser maintain any action to recover money which he has paid on behalf of a wager to the winner, still it has been held by the courts that money paid by desire in discharge of a lost wager by an agent is "money lent" to the actual loser, and as such may be recovered. It has also been held (in the case of Gatty v. Field) that the request to an agent to make a bet with a third person implies authority to discharge that bet when lost, in the absence of special instructions to the contrary. But in this case of Blamire v. Ambridge it is now laid down by the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Manisty that the loser of a bet made through an agent may specifically revoke to otherwise implied authority to pay it when lost, and if he does so before the agent pays the winner the agent's ground of action against the loser falls through. In this ruling the court was guided by the decision in Hampden v. Walsh, which bears sufficient analogy. Therein the defendant was a stakeholder; the plaintiff wagered that the world was flat, and lost his wager in the opinion of the umpire. The plaintiff disputed the decision, and gave the stakeholder notice not to pay the winner (Wallace). But the stakeholder did so, and, being sued for the return of the stake by Hampden, had to make it good to him. The court then held that there is a *locus pœnitentiæ* for a party to a wager any time until the money has been not only lost but also paid to the winner, and that till then the illegal contract may be declared void by him. The stake in the hands of the stakeholder is still the property of the loser until with the latter's direct or implied assent it is paid to the winner. In like manner the court now holds that a similar *locus pœnitentiæ* remains to the man who has made a bet through an agent, and that he may direct his agent in time, if he can, not to pay the losings, and so leave the agent in the lurch to make good the money out of his own pocket or be declared a defaulter by the winner. This was what Ambridge did. He asked Blamire to make a bet for him; the bet was duly made and lost, and Ambridge disputed the loss, and ordered Blamire not to pay it to the third party who had won it. Blamire, however, did pay it, and sued Ambridge for money lent, but on appeal Ambridge wins the day, through the technicality thus explained. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INCREASE OF TEMPERATURE WITH ALTITUDE.

A phenomenon, which has attracted a good deal of attention from meteorologists lately, is the difference of temperature of the two stations of the Puy-de-Dome Observatory, the mountain station being often less cold than that at Clermont, 1,100m. below. This difference was well marked last winter; thus, in the space of two months and a half 31 nights were less cold at Clermont, the differences of minimum temperature ranging from 14 to 18 degrees. A study of the circumstances has enabled M. Alluard to establish this general rule: Whenever a zone of high pressure covers central Europe, and especially France, there is in our climates interversion of the temperature with the altitude. Naturally this interversion is more manifest at night, that time being free from the perturbations due to the presence of the sun above the horizon; but it also appears by day, though more rarely. The differences between the stations are more marked the greater the pressure and the more stable the condition of the atmosphere. It remains to be ascertained how far up this interversion of temperatures extends.

MEN-OF-WAR FOR SALE.

Three more of the old wooden armour-clads will shortly disappear from the "Navy List," as it has been determined to sell the *Enterprise*, *Pallas*, and *Research* out of the service. Of these the largest is the *Pallas*, which was launched at Woolwich in March, 1865. She measures 225 feet in length, 50 feet in extreme breath, 16 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and has a tonnage of 2,372 tons. She cost £144,000 for hull in labour and materials, and was engined by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, of Deptford, at a cost of £183,313. The *Research*, which was launched at Pembroke on the 15th of August, 1863, is 195 feet in length, 38 feet 6 inches in breadth, and has a tonnage of 1,253 tons. She cost £56,734 in hull, and £10,125 in machinery, which is by Messrs. John Watt and Co., of Birmingham. The *Enterprise*, the smallest of the three, was launched at Deptford in February, 1864. Her length is 180 feet, her beam, 36 feet, and her tonnage 993 tons. Her cost in Hull was £51,762, and in machinery, which was supplied by Ravenhill and Co., of London, £8,676. The whole of the ships possess central batteries, and are armoured to the thickness of 4½ inches. They are utterly useless as men-of-war, and there are many others like them which would not pay for the cost of repairing. It may be interesting to point out that of the whole squadron of 14 wooden armour-clads only one, the *Lord Warden*, which is doing Coastguard duty at Queensferry, is on service. The *Repulse*, however, has been almost completed for another commission at Portsmouth. Of the rest, the *Zealous*, *Royal Oak*, *Royal Alfred*, *Favourite*, and *Royal Sovereign* are "unappropriated" at Portsmouth, and the *Caledonia*, *Ocean*, and *Prince Consort* at Devonport. It was intended to fit the *Lord Clyde* as a drill ship for the *Excellent*, but years have rolled on and she still lies a sheer hulk at Portsmouth.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 31st May.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Thibet*, for London—14,229 boxes tea, 1,423 half-chests tea, 534 chests tea, 125 pkgs. tea, 154 bales silk, 173 bales waste silk, 75 bales wild silk, 7 cases silks, and 1,015 pkgs. sundries. For Continent—30 pkgs. sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..........3/9½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight....3/9½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.3/10
Credits, at 4 months' sight.......3/10½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight..........3/10½ to 3/10¾
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand ...228
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 228
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 73
Private, 30 days' sight..........73¾

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—56 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,425 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,450 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,075 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 720 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$297½ per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 138 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$840 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$230 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—5 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$24 per share premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 5 per share.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company.—Tls. 100 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$66 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$158 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.

SALES REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Vermicelli—50 bags, at $7.10, by Wing Lee Ching to travelling trader.

White Wax—8 pieces, at $74.50, by Wing Lee Ching to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar—100 bags, at $3.60, by Min Hing Cheung to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar—200 bags, at $3.84, by Min Hing Cheung to travelling trader.

Green Peas—200 picals, $1.80, by Chun Chong to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

May 31st.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.968
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.970
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.940
Thermometer—9 A.M.	80
Thermometer—1 P.M.	86
Thermometer—4 P.M.	84
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	82
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	83
Thermometer—Maximum	85
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	80

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

May 31st.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG, Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG, On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY, Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY, On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI, Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI, On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI, Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI, On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.90	30.00	29.76	29.82	—	—	—	—
Thermometer attached	84.0	81.0	85.0	81.0	—	—	—	—
Direction of Wind	S	SSW	S	WSW	—	—	—	—
Force	4	2	5	1	—	—	—	—
Dry Thermometer	86.5	79.0	85.0	81.0	—	—	—	—
Wet Thermometer	80.0	76.0	85.0	81.0	—	—	—	—
Weather	b.c.	o.c.r.	b.c.	c.	—	—	—	—
Hour's Rain	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	0.16	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N. N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 2 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)	J. T. Bragg		Butterfield & Swire	Quick despatch.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Orestes (str.)	J. K. Webster		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 5th inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Teucer (str.)	R. T. Power		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 12th inst.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Ellida	Winters	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Clydesdale	Hatfield		Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Centennial	Bearse	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Palestine	Maynard	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Twilight	W. C. Warland	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Wm. H. Marcy	Marcy	Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	James S. Stone	Wester	Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	City of Peking (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 7th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Llewellyn J. Morse	Ames		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Pizarro	Jackson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	McNear	Taylor	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
HONOLULU	Spirit of the Age	Williams	Hongkong	Vogel & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Iraouaddy (str.)	Gauvain		Messageries Maritimes	On 7th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY, via STRAITS	China (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 7th inst.
COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, &c.	Claverhouse (str.)	Brown	Hongkong	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	On 12th inst., Daylight.
BANGKOK	Cleveland (str.)	Harvey	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 5th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	Diamante (str.)	Collen		Russell & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA	Oxfordshire (str.)	Jones		Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Lord of the Isles (s.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Volga (str.)	Guirand		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via KOBE, &c.	Sumida-Maru (str.)	Hubenet		Mitsu Bishi Mail S. Co.	On 12th inst., Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Kwangtung (str.)	Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Douglas (str.)	Abbott	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 4th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	Yangtsé	Champenois		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [14

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [23

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1878. [22

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1y1458

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned places.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [666

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [27

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)........Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE........Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND...Tls. 263,268

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880 ....Tls. 913,268

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
3, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1880. [2

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [19

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.
Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [918

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [27

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [15

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January, 1876. [3

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND........$34,132.21.

DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
TSZ KAI TUNG, of the Yee Cheong Hong.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.
Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1429

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRT-CLASS RISKS,
at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [25

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF .... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME .... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [18

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

A Large REDUCTION in PRICE is made to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.

LONDON:
TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
HONGKONG
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE WINDHAM ST.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SUNDA"

will leave for the above place at Noon TO-DAY, 1st June.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship

"KWANGTUNG,"

Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 1st June, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1883. [910

FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship

"OXFORDSHIRE,"

Captain Jones, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1880. [900

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).
THE Steamship

"LORD OF THE ISLES,"

shortly expected from Singapore, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1880. [901

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship

"ANTENOR,"

Captain J. T. Bragg, will be despatched on or about the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1880. [730

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship

"ORESTES,"

Captain J. K. Webster, will be despatched on or about the 5th June.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1880. [800

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship

"TEUCER,"

Captain R. T. Power, will be despatched on or about the 12th June.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1880. [819

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CHINA"

will leave for the above on MONDAY, the 7th June.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880. [862

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Bark

"JAMES S. STONE,"

Weston, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [710

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 American Ship

"LLEWELLYN J. MORSE,"

Ames, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [709

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship

"WM. H. MARCY,"

Marcy, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [711

FOR HONOLULU.
THE A1 British Bark

"SPIRIT OF THE AGE,"

Williams, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1880. [873

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE 5/6 L. 1 1 German Bark

"ELLIDA,"

Winters, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1880. [867

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Ship

"CLYDESDALE,"

Hatfield, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [858

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship

"TWILIGHT,"

W. C. Warland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1880. [690

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship

"CENTENNIAL,"

Bearse, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [618

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 British Bark

"PALESTINE,"

Maynard, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [619

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at PORT DARWIN if sufficient inducement offers, and taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

THE Steamer

"CLAVERHOUSE,"

J. Brown, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 12th June, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1880. [909

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1880, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "IRAOUADDY," Commandant GAUVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 6th of June, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1880.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1880, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION is made on Return Passage Tickets.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 6th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1880.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THE "SUMIDA-MARU," Captain HUBENET, due here on or about the 7th June, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 12th June, at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 P.M. of the 11th June.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To KOBE .... Cabin $60. Steerage $15.
To YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI .... Cabin $75. Steerage $20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 50A, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALEX. NEWTON, British bark, Newton.—Captain.
ASIA, German steamer, Hansen.—Siemssen & Co.
CANTON, Siamese ship, Knudsen.—Yuen Fat Hong.
CASSANDRA, German steamer, Langer.—Siemssen & Co.
CATALINA, Boli. bark, Austin.—Captain.
CENTENNIAL, American ship, J. W. Bearse.—Vogel & Co.
CINGALEE, British bark, J. Pringle.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CLAVERHOUSE, British steamer, Brown.—Meyer & Co.
CLEVELAND, British steamer, N. Harvey.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CUBA, British bark, J. Stabell.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
FAUGH-BALAUGH, German bark, D. Rute.—Carlowitz & Co.
FRANCE, French bark, Exmelin.—Landstein & Co.
HAMBURG, German bark, Kroge.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
HWAI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, Wilson.—C. M. S. N. Co.
JANET, British 3-m. schooner, G. P. Henfry.—Chinese.
JOSEFA, German bark, Horstmann.—Melchers & Co.
KANG-CHI, Chinese steamer, Peterson.—C. M. S. N. Co.
L. J. MORSE, American ship, Ames.—Russell & Co.
MEATH, British steamer, Johnson.—Vogel & Co.
PERNAMBUCO, British steamer, W. Hyde.—Melchers & Co.
SESTAS, British steamer, R. T. C. Tilmouth.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
SPIRIT OF THE AGE, British bark, Williams.—Vogel & Co.
TWILIGHT, American ship, Warland.—Vogel & Co.
WM. H. MARCY, American ship, Marcy.—Russell & Co.

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed

IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICES
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The two direct steamers, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 19th May, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd June.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-day, the 1st inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Japan, via Nagasaki.—Per *Sunda*, to-day, the 1st instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Manila.—Per *Diamante*, to-day, the 1st instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Foochow.—Per *Kenmure Castle*, to-morrow, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Cleveland*, on Saturday, the 5th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Cooktown, Sydney, Melbourne, &c.—Per *Claverhouse*, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Japan, via Kobe.—Per *Sumida-Maru*, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to order, under Section XII. of the Post Office Ordinance, 1876, that the Late Fee charged on Correspondence posted after certain hours for Europe, America, the Australian Colonies, Shanghai, &c., shall be 10 Cents, instead of 18 as hitherto.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "IRAOUADDY" will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th June, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

SATURDAY—
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.
MONDAY—
7 A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 Cents until time of departure.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.—DAY OF DEPARTURE.
1 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
3 P.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
4 P.M., Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
4.10 P.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
4.30 P.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
4.40 P.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until time of departure.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States' Mail Packet "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th June, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
0.15 P.M. Registry ceases.
0.30 P.M. Post Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay, cannot be sent by this route.

REGULATIONS AS TO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) or School-mistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or via Marseilles at the rate of four cents (twopence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps.

2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.

3.—All such letters prepaid at the former rate of two cents (one penny) will be forwarded to or from the United Kingdom by private steamer and not by the mail packets.

4.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days, and are from six to seven weeks on the voyage.

5.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.

6.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full.

7.—If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.

8.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.—Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

STAMP OFFICE.

The above Office being now provided with a 3-cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES BY SAILING SHIP.

When it is desired to forward letters to the United States by a sailing ship which is not notified as carrying a mail, it is only necessary to post the letters in the ordinary way, marked with the name of the ship, and prepaid 8 cents per half ounce as usual. This Office then undertakes the duty of obtaining notice of departure and despatching the correspondence. It is requested that the letters be posted if possible at least one day before the date fixed for sailing.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

INDEMNITY FOR THE LOSS OF A REGISTERED LETTER.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered Correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of $10, in certain cases, provided:—

1.—That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2.—That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3.—That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4.—That the Postmaster-General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5.—No compensation can be paid for more damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

EXTRACTS.

SONNET.

(Addressed to one who said there was no need of any more poetry being written).

You say that now there is enough of song,
Enough of music floating on the earth,
So bounteous is the store, so rare the worth
Of those full notes that through the ages long
From poets' graves into our memory throng;
As fresh as in the hour that gave them birth;
And surely, God be thank'd, there is no dearth
Of strains that melt or make the spirit strong;
Yet, though the Night hang all her stars on high,
No less the glow-worm lights her tender ray,
Nor less the linnet on his covert spray
Pipes, though a thousand songsters mount the sky.
So must full hearts have utterance, and in rhyme
Breathe out their music to the end of time.

HIGHLAND HONOUR.

In the year 1795 there had been some disturbance in a Highland regiment, the Breadalbane Fencibles; but the soldiers were made sensible of their misconduct, and of the necessity of consequent punishment; whereupon four men voluntarily offered themselves to stand trial and suffer the sentence of the law as an atonement for the whole. These men were accordingly marched to Edinburgh Castle for trial. On the march one of the men stated to the officer commanding the party, Major Colin Campbell, that he had left business, of the utmost importance to a friend in Glasgow, uncompleted, which he wished to transact before his death; that, as to himself, he was fully prepared to meet his fate, but with regard to his friend, he could not die in peace until the business was settled, and that, if the officer would suffer him to return to Glasgow for a few hours, he would join him before he reached Edinburgh, and march as a prisoner with the party. The soldier added, "You have known me since I was a child; you know my country and kindred, and you may believe I shall never bring you to any blame by a breach of the promise I now make to be with you in full time to be delivered up in the Castle." This was a startling proposal to make to the officer; but his confidence was such that he complied with the promise of the prisoner, who returned to Glasgow at night, settled his business, and left the town before daylight to redeem his pledge. He was under the necessity of taking a long circuit to avoid being seen and apprehended as a deserter and sent back to Glasgow. In consequence of this caution, there was no appearance of him at the appointed hour. The perplexity of the officer when he reached the neighbourhood of Edinburgh may be easily imagined. He moved forward slowly indeed, but no soldier appeared; and unable to delay any longer, he marched up to the Castle, and as he was delivering over the prisoners—but before any report was given in—Macmarbin, the absent soldier, rushed in among his fellow-prisoners, all pale with anxiety and fatigue, and breathless with apprehension of the consequences in which his delay might have involved his benefactor. The whole four were tried, and condemned to be shot; but it was determined that only one should suffer, and they were ordered to draw lots. It is some relief to know that the fatal lot was not drawn by the faithful soldier.—*Leisure Hour.*

PERUVIAN WEALTH.

The Times correspondent at Lima writes:—"*Vale un Peru*" is the expression the Italians use when they allude to a person or thing whose worth they deem inestimable. The name of this country has at all times been associated with the idea of boundless wealth. Tales which would be scouted as fabulous if referred to any other region are here matter of authentic historical record. We have all heard of Atahualpa, the last of the reigning Incas, who, being caught in the toils of the treacherous Spaniard, engaged to ransom himself by filling with gold the room where he stood—an apartment 35ft. by 18ft., and as high as the King's hand could reach; how he half fulfilled his promise, and might have been as good as his word, had his subjects shown more alacrity in obeying the behests of the fallen monarch, or Pizarro less bent on riding himself of his captive by the most flagrant breach of faith. And we read of that same Pizarro, how on a toilsome march across the pathless Andes, he had every horse of his staff and troop shod with silver, that metal, in the absence of iron, being of no more account than mere dross. We have been told how in later times (1661), silver was still so plentiful in Peru that one of its viceroys, the Duque de Palata, on his entry into Lima, rode on streets paved with silver bars of the value of £15,000,000, which were shipped off on the following day as the annual tribute of the colony to the Spanish monarchy. We know, besides, how almost exclusively that silver was made to defray the costs of the ruinous warlike enterprises of the Emperor Charles V. and of Philip II., his son, as well as of the countly extravagance of all the Philips that came after them. We have heard how Spain, like another Midas, toiled and moiled for centuries in her search for those precious metals, till she exhausted her energies, pined, and almost starved in the midst of her countless riches. That tide of doubloons and dollars which had so long flowed in to the Madrid exchequer seemed to run dry by the time these Transatlantic dependencies rid themselves of the Spaniards' away. The fame of Peruvian ores was eclipsed by the report of the prodigious yield of Californian and Australian diggings; and Peru was fain to look to her guano and to her nitrate of soda or saltpetre for new sources of opulence which proved to be as profitable and promised to be more inexhaustible than her former mines.

There is, nevertheless, still gold in Peru; some in the old veins in the mountains and in the sand in the rivers; more, if one but knew where to look for it, in the treasures buried by the exterminated native Indians in their last unavailing struggles, and by their Spanish destroyers themselves in the bloody feuds by which their division of the booty was often signalized. But of the revenue accruing to the country from the production or exportation of that metal no account is published or perhaps kept. And almost as little is known about silver. The famous mines of the district of Potosi, on the hills beyond the Lake Titicaca, which supplied Europe with her silver stores for hundreds of years, belong now to Bolivia. In Peru itself, the production of silver is vaguely supposed to amount yearly to 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 dollars or soles (the current coin of the country, valued, in silver, at 3s. 6d. to 4s.). But very extensive silver mines are said to exist at Cerro de Pasco, to which the projectors of the Trans-Andean Oroya Railway intended to extend a branch line, in full confidence that by a diligent search of those grounds which have hitherto been clumsily and wastefully worked they would find and follow new veins sure to yield silver ore in sufficient abundance to repay the whole expenditure of their gigantic railway enterprise. But, whatever the revenue from silver may be, it is now all reserved by the Government for home consumption, a decree recently published having forbidden the exportation of silver in bars. The exportation of copper, a newly-opened branch of trade, yields, it seems, about 2,000,000 soles yearly.

Such sums, however, are simply contemptible when placed by the side of the amount reached by the figures representing the annual export of guano in recent times. Guano, the deposit of sea-fowl accumulating for centuries along the shore, and kept dry throughout all time by this rainless climate, was well known to the native Indians, who used it as manure both in times of the Incas and at former periods; but it was suffered to lie unproductive by the Spaniards, the most improvident of husbandmen, and its very existence was forgotten till its fertilizing properties were made known to Europe by Alexander von Humboldt in the early part of this century, when it became one of the most important articles in the trading intercourse between the Old World and the New. The quantity and value of this precious dung at the time its exportation began, about the year 1840, enormous as it really was, was wildly exaggerated, and it was said that the annual revenue accruing to the Republic from it amounted to £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 sterling, covering thus more than half the State expenditure. And it was confidently asserted, even as late as 1873, that guano worth £50,000,000 or £60,000,000 sterling still lay untouched in the country, new deposits being discovered in various localities in the same measure as the old beds became exhausted. In spite of all efforts, fair or foul, made to keep up such delusions, it seems, however, a settled point that the richest guano beds of the Chincha Islands, lying near the coast between Callao and Pisco, have yielded all they had to give, while the guano that may still be found in the Lobos Islands, in the Guanapi and Macabi Islands, at Punta Alta, Puerto Yngles, Pabellon de Pica, and other spots along the southern coast, is said to be of an inferior quality, being mixed up with sand and stone and deficient in ammonia, so that the demand for guano has greatly abated; and the sale, which, in 1869, amounted to 574,790 tons, diminished gradually till it sunk to 378,663 tons in 1876, and 310,042 in 1877. In 1878, if we may trust private reports, the sale was 338,000 tons. England, which in 1876, still import 130,598 tons, lowered her purchase to 100,954 tons in 1877, and a similar falling-off occurred in the importation of France and Germany. With respect to the amount of available guano still being left for exportation in Huanillo, Point Lobos, Pabellon de Pica, and Chipana Bay, it was two years ago reckoned at about 1,800,000 tons, and its total exhaustion within a few years was naturally predicted. As the confidence of the country in the power of "King Guano" was thus abating, new hopes were grounded on the might of nitrate of soda, saltpetre, or *salitre* as the Spaniards call it, which rose, as it were, to the rank and honours of Crown Prince and heir of the Throne.

The circumstances, however, are by no means the same. Guano lay on the ground as ready-made manure; the labour of shovelling it and delivering it to the consignees devolved upon a few negroes, and in later times on Chinese immigrants. But nitrate of soda, a substance used for a variety of purposes, and especially as a fertilizer, cannot, like guano, be exported in its natural state, but requires such manipulation and preparation as involve considerable labour and expense. The Government of the Republic, whose nitrate lay chiefly in the district called Provincia Litoral de Tarapaca, on the southern coast, parcelled out the nitrate land among a number of commercial houses, chiefly foreign, upon which it levied an export duty, at first only 4 cents. (about 2c.) per Spanish quintal (the 22nd part of an English ton), but which was subsequently raised year by year, till it reached 1 sol 25 cents. (about 4s.) a quintal. But, as even this did not meet the exigencies of the revenue, the Government, with a policy tantamount to killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, came to the resolution of repurchasing the nitrate grounds from the foreign houses, and to elaborate and export it on its own account. It thus gradually assumed almost the whole monopoly of the nitrate, and the result was that the sale, which had gradually risen from 99,440 tons in 1866 to 386,896 tons in 1875, fell to 213,944 tons in 1877. England, which in 1875 imported 27,142 tons, limited her purchase to 12,367 in 1877; while the price, which was at first £11 per ton, rose to £16 per ton.

The rapid diminution and even the final exhaustion of guano and the loss of the inexhaustible nitrate grounds would not be unmitigated calamities, and might, on the contrary, be reckoned as actual blessings to Peru, if they conveyed to the Peruvians the salutary lesson that their wealth lies not on the surface, but in the depth of their country's soil, and that it is to be had not by other people's works, but by their own. Sanguine patriots, confident of the future destinies of their country, are very eloquent in their enumeration of this agricultural and mineral riches, but they are not equally ready to tell us where their husbandmen and miners are to come from. The only branch of agricultural industry that has given very encouraging returns is the cultivation of sugar, the yearly exportation of which has lately reached 85,000 tons, valued at £1,360,000. Twenty per cent. of this produce was till lately sent to a sugar refinery at Valparaiso, in Chili, but nearly the whole bulk of the remainder found its way to England, which bought only 251 tons in 1870, but has raised it purchases gradually, till the amount was 55,576 tons in 1877, Peru thus becoming the fifth cane-sugar growing State on which England depends for her consumption. The sugar is cultivated in 40 or 50 plantations, mostly in the neighbourhood of Lima, or in some of the valleys to the north or south of this city, but all on the western or maritime slope of the mountains. They are, as a rule, in the hands of foreign merchants who have spent large sums in the purchase of costly machinery, and in some instances have even constructed private railways for the conveying of their produce to the seaports, in emulation of what is done at Cuba. They are mostly dependent for labour on Chinese coolies, though some employ also *cholos*, or half-caste native Indians, the negroes in this country diminishing apace, and the hardier race of Indians of the interior sickening as soon as they are removed from their mountain air. It must be observed that since the early days of the Spanish conquest the conditions of the country have been completely reversed; for while under the Incas' domination the rainless maritime region, although well-cultivated, irrigated, and provided with roads, seemed to be held of less account, and the population lived and throve by preference on the table land between the two chains of the Andes and in the so-called *montana*, or eastern slope of those mountains, and the valleys sloping down to the Amazon, the settlements of the Spaniards were chiefly limited to the sea-coast, and efforts are only now made to turn the interior to useful purposes. The sugar cultivation, as I said, as yet in its infancy, has not to any extent crossed the mountains, and its results consequently are still far, very far, from what they may and must become. It is important, besides, to bear in mind that what has been hitherto done in that respect has been achieved under great difficulties, the most serious of which was the deficiency of labour, but also at the same time under peculiarly favourable circumstances, one of which is the rainless climate, which, combined with the seldom failing, plentiful irrigation of the mountain streams, enabled the planters to keep their sugar manufacture in full activity throughout the year, only allowing one or two months for the repair of their machinery and the general cleaning of the establishment, an advantage they have over the sugar growers of the West Indies and other tropical countries where labour suffers interruption during the rainy season. Moreover, the cultivation of sugar, like many other home industries in this country, is considerably aided by the circulation of that depreciated paper money which on many other grounds is justly considered as one of the greatest calamities, inasmuch as the high price at which gold and silver must be procured for the purchase of raw material, of machinery, and other things abroad, acts as a stimulant to domestic energy and ingenuity, teaches dependency on native produce and resources, and necessarily extends over home manufacture that protection which in many countries is imposed by an unwise and illiberal policy of very high, prohibitive duties. That this fillip given, so to say, to national activity may be accepted as a meagre compensation for the grievous disadvantages to which a country is put by a forced paper currency is a phenomenon which I had occasion to observe in the United States, in Italy, and in Turkey itself.

I shall not waste many words to prove that (like sugar) tobacco, coffee, cacao, cotton, Peruvian bark, india-rubber, and other tropical produce, as well as rice, maize, grain of all kinds, wine, strong liquors, and all the fruits of the temperate zone, might be had in Peru in a larger quantity and of a better quality than in many other parts of southern or central America; nor need I refer to the authority of Signor Antonio Raimondi, an Italian for the last 30 years naturalized in this country, and more familiar with every inch of it than any of the natives, who, in his great work on the "Minerals of Peru," concludes his catalogue of the principal classes of the mineral produce of the Republic by observing, "As for some minerals, such as the argentiferous lead ores, the gray copper, iron, and coal, to indicate alone the localities where they are known to be would fill volumes."

But of all this boundless variety of produce, agricultural or mineral, it must be said either that the exportation is in many cases as yet inconsiderable or the production insufficient even for home consumption; for Peru is still to a great extent tributary to England for coal; and, till the war broke out, to Chili for wheat, to the yearly amount of 2,000,000 soles. In some articles, again, the production, instead of rapidly advancing, shows symptoms of falling off. Cotton, for instance, which received some encouragement here in consequence of the Secession war in the United States, has been declining since the recovery of that branch of industry in the Union. The cotton exported from Peru of late years, though trustworthy accounts are not forthcoming, is supposed not to exceed 100,000 quintals.

Of all the import and export trade of Peru, of its navigation, and of part of its railway enterprise, England enjoyed for a long time more than her share. As late as 1877, according to official statements drawn from the returns of the custom-houses, Peru imported foreign goods of the value in round numbers of 24,000,000 soles, of which 10,000,000 were supplied by England; and the exportation that same year, exclusive of guano and nitrate of soda, was 31,000,000 soles, of which 20,000,000 found their way to England. The other customers of Peru, following at a great distance in succession, were France, Chili, Germany, the United States, China, and Italy. With respect to navigation, and exclusive of the steamers of the Pacific Company, we find that out of 322 vessels, with 269,682 tons, visiting the ports of Peru in 1876, 142 vessels, with 126,728 tons—not far from one-half—were English, the nation occupying the next rank, with 56 vessels and 63,075 tons, being the United States. About the same relative proportions were maintained in 1877, with, however, a tendency to gain ground on the part of America, whose average tonnage exceeded that of England, especially owing to the construction of huge ships from the dockyards in the States of Maine destined to the conveyance of Peruvian guano to Liverpool. It must also be observed that, owing to the greater activity of their commercial travellers, and to the use and abuse of false labels and trade marks, France, Germany, and the United States run England very close in a variety of goods, of which, till very lately, she almost had the monopoly, such as cotton, wollen and linen tissues, furniture, provisions, &c., while in many minor branches of trade, such as soap, lucifer matches, paper, &c., even Italy finds in Peru a better market than Great Britain. With respect to beer, and especially lager-beer and pale ale, England is thoroughly beaten here by Germany and Norway.

That Peru is a wealthy country, and could, perhaps, be the wealthiest in South America, it would not be difficult to demonstrate. But the development of her wealth would require, first, peace; secondly, a good provident Government; thirdly, active, cheap, available labour; and lastly a thorough system of inland communication—a net of roads and railroads. With respect to this last item, it might be said that much has been done, and better results might have been obtained if much more than could be achieved had not been attempted.

LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND.

With a climate which renders life positively enjoyable, with a fertile and grateful soil to cultivate, with a country having all the elements necessary to build up a free, a prosperous, and a happy nation, the labours of the colonist are a pleasure to him. There is no vista before him shrouded with the dark shadows of an overgrown, underfed population. There are no political animosities rending friendships asunder. On every side he perceives manifold signs of the rapid development of the varied resources of his adopted country, and he is nerved for greater exertions by the knowledge that the fortunes of himself and his children must advance with its increasing progress. There is no strife, no crowding out from the multitude of competitors in the struggle for existence. There is room for all comers of the right sort for many generations. He rejoices in his independence, and in feelings previously unknown to him. Much as we love the land of our birth and manhood, numerous as are the kind friends there to whom we are attached, prickly as some of the thorns in colonial life we have had to encounter have been, we candidly declare we have never regretted for a single instant the choice of New Zealand as a new home.—*Judge Bathgate.*

ARMY SIGNALLING.

Sun signalling has great advantages over all other methods of visual telegraphy. Messages can be transmitted to great distances, and the clearness with which the signals can be made renders background of but little importance. In flag signalling the distinctness of the signal depends materially on this question, and one of the first points that requires the operator's attention in this case is that he should place himself in the exact line in which he is going to telegraph, and then turning his back upon the distant station, notice against what materials his signals will be shown. On this depends his choice of the flag for the work. Unbroken backgrounds are better than more varied ones; thus trees and the sky would represent the darkest and lightest classes. And this kind of signalling can be most favourably carried out when there is a clear atmosphere and a clouded sun. Heliography, on the other hand, is naturally most effective on a clear day and with a bright sun. Given these conditions, there seems to me no practical limit to the distance over which a signal can be transmitted. The ray of sunlight is not lessened materially in intensity by reflection from the mirror's surface, for it is merely bent or altered in direction. But for great distances a considerable altitude for the signal station is essential, and this is not always obtainable under ordinary conditions of ground.—*Science for All.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 31st May, 1880.

COTTON GOODS.	
American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.90 to 3.05
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 103.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$103.00 to 118.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$84.00 to 94.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 2.75
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.75
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.15
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$2.35 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.95
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$3.20 to 3.35
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32 in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.30 to 1.45
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds. & 32 in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.65 to 1.80
Grey T-Cloths, 34yds 36 in 8lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36 in 8lbs. QL p. pc.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24yds 36 in 8lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.70 to 2.75
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.70 to 0.77
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 68 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.35
White Shirtings, 300 reed, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.40 to 3.45
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.75 to 1.85
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.70 to 5.75
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.47 to 4.50
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.	
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.95 to 4.25
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.05 to 4.75
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.95 to 5.25
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.15 to 6.30
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$15.40 to 16.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.00 to 16.40
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.20 to 8.25
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.95 to 7.82
Lastings, DD, per piece	$12.50 to 18.20
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73
METALS.	
Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$3.40 to 3.60
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.60 to 3.85
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, WB, per picul	$6.40 to 6.45
Lead, LB, per picul	$6.30 to 6.35
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$6.30 to 6.85
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$61.00 to 61.20
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$61.20 to 61.50
Steel, English, per tub	$4.35 to 4.40
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.65 to 4.75
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$22.00 to 22.50
Spelter, per picul	$7.75 to 7.80
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$27.60 to 28.80
Tin, Plates, per box	$7.75 to 7.85
PRODUCE.	
Almonds, per picul	$16.50 to 17.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.55 to 1.65
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.45 to 1.55
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$17.50 to 17.80
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 45.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$38.50 to 81.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.00 to 8.00

PRODUCE.	
Camphor, packed, per picul	$22.50 to 23.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$3,500 to 3,800
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,800 to 1,950
Cardamons, Superior	$125 to 155
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$26.00 to 26.50
Cloves, per picul	$44.00 to 45.00
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$21.00 to 22.50
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.30 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.50 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$16.50 to 16.90
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.10 to 4.20
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.20 to 4.30
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chanchow, per picul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.3.5 to 3.4.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.2.5 to 3.0.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$8.85 to 9.16
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.68 to 1.81
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.95 to 4.10
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.95 to 7.10
Fungus	$45.00 to 46.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, per picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.50
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per picul	$38.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.00 to 11.55
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.55 to 8.70
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.45 to 7.70

Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.1.0 to 5.1.5
Peas, White, per picul	$2.10 to 2.18
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.98 to 2.18
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.98 to 1.98
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.05 to 2.07
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.93 to 1.95
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.90
Potatoes Flour, per piculs	Tls. 1.3.0 to 1.3.5
Patchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,000 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.10 to 2.12
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.04 to 2.06
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.96 to 1.98
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.62 to 1.64
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.97 to 2.00
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.79 to 1.84
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$8.25 to 8.35
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.05 to 3.00
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.10 to 3.42
Sesamum, White, per picul	$4.55 to 4.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.7.5 to 6.3.5
Sharksfins, per picul	$35.00 to 90.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 28.60
Shellfish, California, per picul	$8.50 to 9.60
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$6.85 to 7.25
Pepper, White, per picul	$15.60 to 16.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$9.55 to 9.75
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.56
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.60
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.46 to 3.65
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.65 to 1.75
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$1.95 to 2.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$8.20 to 8.00
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.65 to 6.75
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$5.06 to 5.13
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.90 to 10.50
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$7.85 to 8.15
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$6.80 to 7.64
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.5.5 to 6.4.0
Window Glass, per box	$3.35 to 3.15

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
America	May 7	J. Mooney	Brit. str	568	Birley & Co	
Antenor	May 31	Bragg	Brit. str	1649	Butterfield & Swire	London
Asia	May 29	Hansen	Ger. str	1004	Siemssen & Co	Vladivostock
Cassandra	May 27	Langer	Ger. str	937	Siemssen & Co	
China	Apr. 14	Ackermann	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Chinkiang	May 15	S. M. Orr	Brit. str	799	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Claverhouse	May 25	Brown	Brit. str	762	Mayer & Co	
Cleveland	May 30	Harvey	Brit. str	796	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon
Danube	Apr. 26	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Diamante	May 29	Cullen	Brit. str	514	Russell & Co	Manila
Ichang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Kang-chi	May 31	Peterson	Chi. str	689	C. M. S. N. Co	Hoihow
KenmureCastle	May 6	J. Luck	Brit. str	1068	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Kiung-chow	May 30	Lore	Brit. str	159	Kwok Acheong & Sons	
Kiu-Kiang		T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kwangtung	May 29	Young	Brit. str	674	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Malabar	Apr. 8	Gould	Brit. str	1242	Captain	
Meath	May 17	Johnson	Brit. str	1337	Vogel & Co	
Norna	May 31		Brit. str	600	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Pernambuco	May 30	Wm. Hyde	Brit. str	645	Melchers & Co	
Powan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Radnorshire	Apr. 23	Davies	Brit. str	1251	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Sea Gull	Mar. 24	Hayden	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Sunda	May 27	Reeves	Brit. str	1000	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Thales	Dec. 26		Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Repairing
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Macao
Yetlung	May 28	McDougall	Brit. str	236	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Swatow

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Alex. Newton	May 20	Newton	Brit. bk	308	Captain	
Canton	May 5	Knudsen	Siam. sh	779	Yuen Fat Hong	
Catalina	May 7	Austin	Boli. bk	794	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Centennial	May 16	Bearse	Amr. sh	1237	Vogel & Co	New York
China	Apr. 29	Boysen	Ger. sch	176	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Cuba	May 20	Stabell	Brit. bk	320	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Denbighshire	May 31	Courtenay	Brit. bk	493	Chinese	
Ellida	Apr. 13	Winters	Ger. bk	555	Vogel & Co	London
Eliza Hawley	Mar. 23	Turkey	Brit. bk	395	Melchers & Co	
E. L. Captain	May 30	Lincoln	Amr. sh	1491	P. & O. S. N. Co	
France	May 28	Exmelin	Fren. bk	499	Landstein & Co	
Georgina	Apr. 25	Fraser	Brit. bk	315	Wieler & Co	
G. F. Muntz	May 30	Stenzel	Ger. bk	924	Messageries Maritimes	
Hamburg	May 7	Kruge	Ger. bk	349	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
James S. Stone	Apr. 3	Weston	Amr. bk	701	Russell & Co	New York
Josefa	May 4	Horstmann	Ger. bk	215	Melchers & Co	
L. J. Morse	May 13	P. B. Ames	Amr. sh	1400	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
McNear	May 27	Taylor	Amr. sh	1308	Vogel & Co	S. Francisco
Marie Louise	May 26	Erichsen	Ger. bk	441	Wieler & Co	
Minnie Carvile	May 29	Clark	Brit. bk	584	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Palestine	Apr. 2	Maynard	Brit. bk	598	Vogel & Co	New York
Paul Marie	May 1	Gaillard	Fran. bk	324	Carlowitz & Co	
Pizarro	May 21	Jackson	Brit. sh	1357	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Spartan	Aug. 27	Vincent	Amr. sch	81	W. H. Ray	
S. of the Age	Apr. 19	Williams	Brit. bk	347	Vogel & Co	Honolulu
Twilight	Mar. 8	Warland	Amr. sh	1303	Vogel & Co	New York
W. S. Shing	Feb. 5	Scott	Chi. sch	409	Robert Afook & Co	
Wm. H. Marcy	May 22	Marcy	Amr. sh	1607	Russell & Co	New York

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Carl	May 20	Thomsen	Ger. bg	225	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Charité	May 20	Ronille	Fren. bk	256	Carlowitz & Co	
Cingalee	May 11	Pringle	Brit. bk	336	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Emma	May 19	Michelsen	Ger. sch	231	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Faugh Balaugh	May 14	D. Rute	Ger. bk	240	Carlowitz & Co	
Janet	May 21	Renfry	Brit. sch	211	Chinese	

CANTON.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Hwai-yuen	May 28	O. Wilson	Chi. str	984	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Sestos	May 27	Tilmouth	Brit. str	784	Gibb, Livingston & Co	

MACAO.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Kinshan	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Spark	—	Cadwalladar			H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Tung-ting	—	Deegan	Chi. str	314	C. M. S. N. Co	Canton

SWATOW.

In Port on 28th May, 1880.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Clifton	May 17	Davies	Brit. bk	330	Captain	
Minna	May 8	Dau	Ger. bk	547	Dircks & Co	

AMOY.

In Port on 23th May, 1880.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Assens	May 17	Vandel	Dan. bk	254	H. A. Petersen & Co	
August	May 17	Thomsen	Brit. sch	210	Boyd & Co	
Bride	May 17	Sutherland	Brit. bk	300	Captain	
Friedrich	May 11	Petersen	Ger. sch	295	Pasedag & Co	
Hecht	May 9	Peotz	Ger. sch	358	Captain	
H. Bremer	May 7	Bremer	Ger. sch	332	Pasedag & Co	
John Potts	May 17	McPherson	Brit. bk	374	Captain	
Juno	May 17	Nielsen	Ger. bk	266	Pasedag & Co	
Maid of Judah	Apr. 2	Webb	Brit. bk	643	Boyd & Co	
Nadeshda	May 24	Brodersen	Dan. sch	186	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Onward	May 17	Boysen	Brit. sch	210	Wilson, Nicholls & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In Port on 27th May, 1880.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Anton Gunther	May 8	Kuhn	Ger. bk	410	Captain	
Lulu	May 13	Maher	Brit. sch	377	Chinese	
Sumatra	May 10	Tribe	Brit. bk	740	Captain	

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 26th May, 1880.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Helena	May 10	Snow	Brit. bk	603	Frazar & Co	
Hieronimus	Mar. 12		Fren. bk	231	Morris & Co	
Kimsoonhoat	Aug. 19	Jacobson	Siam. bg	308	Captain	
Madura	May 23	Lloyd	Brit. bk	344	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Steelfield	May 24		Brit. sh		Captain	

NAGASAKI.

In Port on 15th May, 1880.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Lady Bowen	May 6	Pain	Brit. bk	890	Holme, Ringer & Co	
Oleander	May 12	Joass	Brit. bk	341	Holme, Ringer & Co	

HIOGO.

In Port on 7th May, 1889.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
F. Pendleton	Apr. 25		Amr. sh	1414	Captain	
G. Broughton	Apr. 15		Brit. bk	800	Captain	
Rosebud	Apr. 27		Brit. sch	190	Captain	
Sea King	Apr. 9		Amr. sh	1492	Captain	

YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 20th May, 1880.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Bullion	—	Reed	Amr. sh	1062	J. D. Carroll & Co	
Charlwood	Apr. 13	Hiscocks	Brit. bk	837	Hudson & Co	
Chas. Dennis	—	Carney	Amr. sh	1710	C. & J. Trading Co	
Clydesdale	—	Hatfield	Brit. sh	1843	C. & J. Trading Co	
Fletchero	—	Corlyon	Brit. bk	730	Malcolm & Co	
Harvard	Apr. 28	Prey	Amr. bk	1083	Cornes & Co	
H. N. Bangs	—	Bangs	Amr. bk	561	Wo Chong Tye	
Leonora	—	Peterson	Amr. sh	1491	C. & J. Trading Co	
Md. Demorest	—	Walker	Brit. bk	870	Walsh Hall & Co	
Oceana	May 7	Firth	Brit. bk	320	Chinese	
Oscar Mooyer	May 6	Roder	Ger. bk	360	H. Grauert	
Pioneer	Oct. 17	Maies	Rus. sch	72	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Tekli	May 9	Petersen	Ger. bk	350	Chinese	

MANILA.

In Port on 20th May, 1880.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Boyne	May 7	Cutting	Brit. sh	1350	Smith, Bell & Co	Canada
Chili	Apr. 12	Herd	Brit. bk	678	Smith, Bell & Co	Canada
Guardian	May 7	Bain	Amr. sh	1123	Smith, Bell & Co	
Highlander	May 14	Hutchinson	Amr. sh	1352	Ker & Co	New York
Hongkong	May 5	C. Oom	Ger. bg	249	Barretto & Jackson	
Lima	Apr. 22	....	Ger. bk	331	Captain	
M. Magdalene	Mar. 12	Heitmann	Ger. bk	583	E. Kleopfer & Co	Belle Islands
Masonic	Jan. 1	....	Amr. bk	539	Captain	
Matilde	May 3	....	Span. bk	577	Captain	
Minerva	Jan. 15	Ugarde	Span. bk	373	M. Conling	
Palmerston	May 12	Behman	Ger. sh	1109	Smith, Bell & Co	London
Patrician	May 2	Blair	Amr. sh		Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Paul Revere	Apr. 20	....	Amr. sh	1326	Captain	
P. Pendleton	May 15	Mecoll	Amr. sh	1332	Peele, Hubbell & Co	New York
Rambler	May 2	Casla	Amr. sh		Captain	
Seawitch	May 4	....	Amr. sh	1258	Smith, Bell & Co	New York
Surprise	Jan. 14	Averill	Amr. bk	498	Captain	
Winchester	May 18	Congdon	Brit. sh	1583	Captain	

SAIGON.

In Port on 19th May, 1880.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Angélique		Clancy	Fren. bk	900	F. Engler & Co	
Arcturus	Apr. 19	Bulirsch	Ger. sh	1116	Denis Brothers	
F. W. Carlon	Apr. 25	Carlon	Amr. bk	531	Speidel & Co	

BANGKOK.

In Port on 15th May, 1880.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Annie	—	Moller	Ger. sch	345	A. M. & Co	
C. Kamrye	—	Moller	Siam. bk	450	Poh Hee	
Fortune	—	Kruse	Siam. bk	450	Chinese	
Foochow	—	Hoobreuter	Siam. bg	240	Chinese	
Goliah	May 5	Dentzan	Siam. bk	552	Chinese	
Hero	May 4	Conception	Siam. bg		Chinese	
Iron Duke	Jan. 5	Keeloed	Siam. bk		Chinese	
Kim Hong Tye	Mar. 8	Reynolds	Siam. bk	316	Chinese	
Kim Y. Tye	—	Jacobsen	Siam. sch	108	Chinese	
Lucky		Haff	Siam. bk		Poh Seng	
Lucre	May 4	Klindt	Siam. bk		Chinese	
Peiho	May 1	Christiansen	Ger. bk	250	W. R. & Co	
P. Seraphi	May 6	....	Siam. bg	454	M. J. & Co	
Prosperity	May 3	Steintring	Siam. bk	420	Chinese	
Siamese Crown		Petersen	Siam. sh	240	Poh Hee	
Siam	Apr. 23	Henning	Siam. bk	230	Chinese	
Smyrniote	Apr. 15	Olsen	Brit. bk	330	Captain	
Starlight		Kayser	Siam. bg	393	Poh Kian	
Success	May 4	Gomard	Siam. bg	195	Chinese	
Taffarette		Olsen	Brit. bk	339	Captain	
Tai Watt	May 3	Robbens	Siam. bk	650	Chinese	
T. Kramom	—	Yarroth	Siam. bk	474	P. T. & Co	

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Albatross	screw sloop	4	120	Com. Errington	En route to H.K.
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain Hotham	En route to S'pore
Comus	corvette	14	2300	Captain J. W. East	Hongkong
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Singapore
Encounter	steam corvette	14	350	Capt. Hon. A. Denison	En route to S'hai
Fly	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. A. F. St. Clair	Nagasaki
Foxhound	gunboat	4	470	Lieut.-Com. W. Nowell	Singapore
Frolic	double-screw gun-vessel	4	100	Com. S. H. Rickman	Singapore
Hornet	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. J. S. Eaton	Singapore
Iron Duke	double-screw iron frigate	14	800	Captain H. F. Cleveland	Nagasaki
Kestrel	double-screw gun-vessel	4	100		Hongkong
Lapwing	double-screw gun-vessel	3	160	Com. W. G. Scott	Tientsin
Lily	screw gun-vessel	3	95	Com. S. Grove	Shanghai
Magpie	surveying vessel	3	160	Captain R. H. Napier	Hainan
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120		Hongkong
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain J. G. Mead	Yokohama
Moorhen	gunboat	4	387	Lieut.-Com. W. Carey	Foochow
Mosquito	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. G. E. Grey	Hankow
Pegasus	sloop	6	900	Com. Hon. H. N. S. Hood	Chefoo
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	367	Lieut. Com. M. Bridger	Swatow
Swinger	gunboat	2	60	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Hongkong
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Com. P. Aldrich	Hongkong
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	20	—	Commodore T. E. Smith	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle despatch-vessel	2	250	Lieut.-Com. Annesley	Shanghai
Wivern	turret-ship	4	350	Commander Jones	En route to H.K.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

NAME.	FLAG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Abreck	Russian gunboat	7	80	Captain Schanz	Yokohama
Alert	American gunboat	4	600	Commander Huntington	Yokohama
Ashuelot	American corvette	6	700	Commander Johnston	Shanghai
Asia	Russian corvette	8	—	Captain Amozoff	En route H.K.
Champlain	French corvette	10	450	Captain Michaud	Shanghai
Cyclop	German gunboat	4	250	Lieut.-Com. Schulkmann	Shanghai
Djigit	Russian gunboat	8	250	Commander Livron	Honolulu
Ermak	Russian transport	—	—	Captain Koltchan	Possiet
Gornostai	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Stark	Vladivostock
India	Portuguese troopship	—	—	Commander M. de Silva	Hongkong
Kerguelen	French frigate	6	250	Captain Mathieu	Nagasaki
Luise	German corvette	8	2100	Commander Schering	Hongkong
Lynx	French gunboat	4	220	Commander Fournier	Chefoo
Mandovi	Portuguese gunboat	—	—		En route Macao
Maria de Molina	Spanish corvette	9	—	Captain Don T. Olleros	Shanghai
Marques del D.	Spanish despatch-ves.	2	200	Don Lobo	Manila
Minin	Russian ironclad	4	2600	Captain P. Nazimoff	En route H.K.
Monocacy	American gunboat	6	700	Commander Sumner	Shanghai
Morge	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Tatarinoff	Shanghai
Nasednick	Russian corvette	—	—	Captain Kologeras	En route H.K.
Nerpe	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Valrondt	Nagasaki
Palos	American gunboat	6	200	Lieut.-Commander Green	Shanghai
Prins Adalbert	German frigate	15	4800	Captain K[illegible]ator	Hongkong
Rasboynik	Russian corvette	—	—	Captain Gitkoff	En route H.K.
Richmond	American frigate	14	800	Captain Benham	Nagasaki
Sobol	Russian corvette	7	80	Commander Boyle	Shanghai
Swatara	American gunboat	—	—	Commander Simpson	Singapore
Tejo	Portuguese gunboat	3	—	Lieut.-Com. Guimaraes	Macao
Themis	French corvette	18	1000	Captain Alguier	Shanghai
Ticonderoga	American frigate	11	1000	Captain Cromwell	Yokohama
Tongous	Russian gunboat	—	—	Commander Heck	Nagasaki
Wolf	German gunboat	4	340	Commander Becka	
Vettor Pisani	Italian frigate	12	400	Captain, Duke of Genoa	En route M'la.

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	J. Godall	Tong-king Gulf
Chee-hing	Revenue cruiser	2	30	20	—	
Chien-to	Viceroy's gunboat	7	250	75	J. Stewart	Swatow
Chien-jui	Revenue cruiser	3	80	20	Walker	Capsing-moon
Cheung-wan						West Coast
Ching-on	Revenue cruiser	2	30	20	Chang-wing-fai	Canton River
Caing-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	F. Bessard	Pak-hoi
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	2	120	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Ching	Bogue Forts
Tchun-tung	Revenue cruiser	2	150	40	Chun-ti-hu	West Coast
Peng-cho-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	600	120	C. H. Palmer	Ly-ee-moon
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	4	120	40	Lie-ping-tie	Bogue Forts
Shien-chi	Revenue cruiser	5	180	60	J. H. Wade	Chung-chow
Sui-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	J. Calder	Hai-ling-shan
Li-shu	Revenue cruiser	4	80	20	D. Reed	Canton River
Tsing-po	Viceroy's gunboat	6	130	60	A. Garcean	West Coast

Printed and Published by B. Chatterton Wilson, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.